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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly[*]

Contents

Page

I. Introduction 14

II. Annotated list 14

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly 14
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation 14
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly 15
    (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee 15
    (b) Report of the Credentials Committee 15
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly 15
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees X
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly 16
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee 17
8. General debate 19

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council 20

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[*] The unannotated preliminary list (A/68/50) was issued on 13 February 2013.

Please recycle

10. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS[1] X

11. Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal 21

12. Global road safety crisis 21

13. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa[2] X

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields 22

15. Culture of peace 25

16. Information and communications technologies for development 27

17. Macroeconomic policy questions 28

    (a) International trade and development 28

    (b) International financial system and development 30

    (c) External debt sustainability and development 30

    (d) Commodities 31

18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference 31

19. Sustainable development 34

    (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 35

    (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States 37

    (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 38

    (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind 39

    (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa 40

    (f) Convention on Biological Diversity 41

    (g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session 41

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[1] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-seventh session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-seventh session. The annotations to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

[2] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-seventh session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-seventh session.

(h) Harmony with Nature 42

(i) Sustainable mountain development 43

20. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) 44

21. Globalization and interdependence 45

- (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence 45
- (b) Science and technology for development 46
- (c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries 47
- (d) Culture and development 47
- (e) International migration and development 48

22. Groups of countries in special situations 49

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries 49

(b) Comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action 50

23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues 51

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) 51

(b) Women in development 52

(c) Human resources development 53

24. Operational activities for development 53

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system 53

(b) South-South cooperation 54

25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition 55

26. Towards global partnerships 56

27. Social development 56

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly 57

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family 58

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing 60

(d) United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all 61

28. Advancement of women 62
  (a) Advancement of women 62
  (b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly 64

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

29. Report of the Security Council 65
30. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission 66
31. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies 67
32. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict 67
33. Prevention of armed conflict X
  (a) Prevention of armed conflict X
  (b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution X
34. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development[1] X
35. The situation in the Middle East 68
36. Question of Palestine 69
37. The situation in Afghanistan 73
38. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan[2] X
39. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte[2] X
40. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba 75
41. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[1] X
42. Question of Cyprus[3] 75
43. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3] 76
44. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3] 76
45. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3] 77
46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3] 78
47. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3] 78
48. Assistance in mine action 79
49. Effects of atomic radiation 80

---

[3] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

50. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space 81
51. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East 82
52. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories 85
53. Comprehensive review of special political missions 87
54. Questions relating to information 87
55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 88
56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories 89
57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 90
58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories 91
59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 92
60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India 94
61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources 95
62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions 96

C. Development of Africa

63. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support X
    (a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support X
    (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa X

D. Promotion of human rights

64. Report of the Human Rights Council 97
65. Promotion and protection of the rights of children 99
    (a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children 99
    (b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children 101
66. Rights of indigenous peoples 102
    (a) Rights of indigenous peoples 102
    (b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People 103

67. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 105
  (a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance ... 105
  (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 107
68. Right of peoples to self-determination 108
69. Promotion and protection of human rights 109
  (a) Implementation of human rights instruments 109
  (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms 115
  (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives 133
  (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 135

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance 136
  (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations 137
  (b) Assistance to the Palestinian people 138
  (c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[2] X
  (d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster 139
71. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence 140

F. Promotion of justice and international law

72. Report of the International Court of Justice 141
73. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 141
74. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 142
75. Report of the International Criminal Court 142
76. Oceans and the law of the sea 143
  (a) Oceans and the law of the sea 144

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments 147

77. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts 147

78. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission 149

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-sixth session 150

80. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law 150

81. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions 152

82. Diplomatic protection 153

83. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm 154

84. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization 155

85. The rule of law at the national and international levels 157

86. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction 158

87. The law of transboundary aquifers 158

G. Disarmament

88. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency 159

89. Reduction of military budgets 160

(a) Reduction of military budgets 160

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures 160

90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 162

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty 162

92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 163

93. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 164

94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security 164

95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East 165

96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons 166

97. Prevention of an arms race in outer space 167

98. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament 167

99. General and complete disarmament 168

- (a) Notification of nuclear tests 168
- (b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof 169
- (c) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities 169
- (d) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 169
- (e) Transparency in armaments 169
- (f) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology 170
- (g) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus 170
- (h) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty) 171
- (i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes 171
- (j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction 171
- (k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons 171
- (l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments 172
- (m) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control 172
- (n) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation 172
- (o) Relationship between disarmament and development 172
- (p) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them 172
- (q) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction 173
- (r) Reducing nuclear danger 173
- (s) Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems 173
- (t) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control 173
- (u) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices 174
- (v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction 174
- (w) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations 174

(x) Regional disarmament 174

(y) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects 175

(z) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons 175

(aa) Nuclear disarmament 175

(bb) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context 176

(cc) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels 176

(dd) The Arms Trade Treaty 176

(ee) Missiles 176

(ff) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament 177

100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 178

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament 179

(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons 179

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific 179

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean 179

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa 179

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa 180

101. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 181

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament 181

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission 181

102. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East 182

103. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects . . . 183

104. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region 183

105. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 184

106. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 185

107. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations 186

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice 186

109. International drug control 192
110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism 194

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 195
112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund 196
113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations 196
114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs 197
  (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council 197
  (b) Election of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council 198
115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections 199
  (a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination 199
  (b) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission 200
  (c) Election of 14 members of the Human Rights Council 203
  (d) Election of 29 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme X
  (e) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme 204
  (f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme 204
116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments 205
  (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 205
  (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions 206
  (c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee 206
  (d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors 207
  (e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission 208
    (i) Appointment of members of the Commission 208
    (ii) Designation of the Vice-Chair of the Commission 208
  (f) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee 209
  (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences 210
  (h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit 211
  (i) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 212
117. Admission of new Members to the United Nations 213
118. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit 213

119. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy 216

120. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade 216

121. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations[2] X

122. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[2] X

123. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[2] X

124. Strengthening of the United Nations system[2] X

  (a) Strengthening of the United Nations system X

  (b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance X

125. United Nations reform: measures and proposals[2] X

126. Multilingualism[2] X

127. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union 217

128. Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme[2] X

129. Global health and foreign policy 218

130. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 219

131. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 220

132. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals 220

133. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors ....

  (a) United Nations peacekeeping operations ....

  (b) Capital master plan ....

  (c) United Nations Development Programme ....

  (d) United Nations Children's Fund ....

  (e) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ....

  (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ....

  (g) United Nations Population Fund ....

  (h) United Nations Office for Project Services ....

  (i) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) ....

The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

134. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations	The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document
135. Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013	
136. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015	
137. Programme planning	
138. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations	
139. Pattern of conferences	
140. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations	
141. Human resources management	
142. Joint Inspection Unit	
143. United Nations common system	
144. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services	
145. Administration of justice at the United Nations	
146. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	
147. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	
148. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	
149. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[1]	X
150. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei[1]	X
151. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad[1]	X
152. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[1]	X
153. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[1]	X
154. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[1]	X
155. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor[1]	X
156. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[1]	X
157. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[1]	X
158. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[1]	X
159. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[1]	X
160. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[1]	X

161. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[1] X
  (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force X
  (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon X
162. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan[1] X
163. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[1] X
164. Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic[1] X
165. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[1] X
166. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[1] X
167. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)[1] X
168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country 221
169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly 222
170. Observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the General Assembly 222
171. Observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly 223

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 13 February 2013 (A/68/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 19 July 2013 as document A/68/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/68/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, are available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-eighth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 17 September 2013, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 17 September 2013.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Angola, China, Peru, the Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America (decision 67/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolutions 67/103).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/67/611
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.1 and 57
Resolution	67/103
Decision	67/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 14 June 2013, the General Assembly elected Mr. John William Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda) as its President for the sixty-eighth session (decision 67/420).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third, forty-sixth and sixty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.87
Decision	67/420

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 14 June 2013, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixty-eighth session (decision 67/421).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairs of the Main Committees, in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7). At the 88th plenary meeting of its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly postponed the elections of the Chairs of the Main Committees to a later date and proceeded to the election of the Vice-Presidents for the sixty-eighth session.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 33/138 (see annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.88
Decision	67/421

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 13 February 2013 (A/68/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-eighth session (A/68/150) will be issued on 19 July 2013.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/68/200) will be issued in August 2013.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/68/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/67/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/67/100
Provisional agenda	A/67/150
Supplementary list	A/67/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/67/1
Report of the General Committee	A/67/250
Agenda	A/67/251
Allocation of agenda items	A/67/252
Annotated draft agenda	A/67/100/Add.1

Letter from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/352 and Add.1) (also relates to item 133)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-seventh session entitled "Financing of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic" (A/67/231)

Letters from Bangladesh (A/67/141 and A/67/143), Colombia (A/67/142), France (A/67/191), France and Switzerland (A/67/192), Ukraine (A/67/232), and Turkey (A/67/233)

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/67/SR.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.1, 2, 29
Decisions	67/501, 67/502, 67/504 (A and B), and 67/554

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at its sixty-eighth session will be held from Tuesday, 24 September, to Friday, 27 September, and from Monday, 30 September, to Friday, 4 October 2013. At the sixty-seventh session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/67/PV.6 to 21) during which 195 speakers took the floor.[4]

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/68/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2013 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/67/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2012 (A/67/503 and Add.1) (also relates to item 130)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award, 2012 (A/67/298)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational sessions and the substantive session of 2012 (A/67/577 and Add.1) (also relates to item 130)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.28 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 14) and 59

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[4] At the sixty-sixth session, 18 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/66/PV.11, 13, 15, 16 and 18 to 30), during which 194 speakers took the floor.

11. Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly considered the item/sub-items at its fifty-ninth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9, 61/10, 62/4, 63/135, 64/4 and 65/4).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the President of the Assembly to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the sporting community in general in the realization of those objectives, and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider the sub-item before the XXII Olympic Winter Games and the XI Paralympic Winter Games, to be held in Sochi, Russian Federation, in 2014 (resolution 66/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/5).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 11)

Draft resolutions	A/66/L.3 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.34
Resolution	66/5

12. Global road safety crisis

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309) and at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/9, 58/289, 60/5, 62/244 and 64/255).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Global road safety crisis" should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Third Committee (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (h)). At the sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions, the item was considered in plenary meeting. At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal of stabilizing and then reducing the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities conducted at the national, regional and global levels.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives of the Decade of Action. The Assembly also requested the World Health Organization and the regional commissions to organize activities during the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week to raise awareness of the issue. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixth-eighth session on the progress made in improving global road safety (resolution 66/260).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (resolution 66/260).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 12)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (A/66/389)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.106
Resolution	66/260

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

At its twenty-first session, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in which it requested the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation to continue to report, on an annual basis, to the Human Rights Council and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 21/2).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that it would look forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 an analysis of and policy recommendations on sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for accelerating poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/10).

Also at its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS. The Political Declaration includes a request to the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration and, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to report to it on progress in accordance with global reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the 2013 review of the Goals and subsequent reviews (resolution 65/277, annex) (also relates to items 10 and 118).

Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives and to convene a special session during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it at its sixty-eighth session about the preparations for the special session (resolution 65/234).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the formal debate on human security organized by the President of the Assembly and agreed on a common understanding on human security. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, seeking the views of Member States in that regard for inclusion in the report, and on the lessons learned on the human security experiences at the international, regional and national levels (resolution 66/290).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1);

  (ii) Implementation of the follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 66/290);

  (iii) Progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS (resolution 65/277) (see also item 10);

(b) Annual report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (Human Rights Council resolution 21/2) (see also item 69).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90)

Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (A/64/665) (also relates to item 114)

Note by the President of the General Assembly on the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1 (also relates to item 114), A/65/L.12 and Add.1, A/65/L.39/Rev.2 A/65/L.77, A/65/L.81, A/65/L.86 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9 (joint debate on agenda items 13 and 115); 34 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13); 52 (joint debate on agenda items 13, 115 and 120); 72; 95; 105 and 109

Resolutions	65/1 (also relates to item 114), 65/10, 65/234, 65/277 (also relates to items 11 and 114), 65/285 and 65/309

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 14)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/66/255)

Plenary meetings A/66/PV.36 and 72 (joint debates on agenda items 14, 117, 123 (a and b) and 124)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.55/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.127 (joint debate with agenda item 117)
Resolution	66/290

15. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81, 64/253, 65/5, 65/11, 65/138, 66/116 and 66/226).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly commended the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for which the promotion of a culture of peace is the expression of its fundamental mandate, for further strengthening the activities it has undertaken in this area of work. The Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum, as appropriate and within existing resources, devoted to the implementation of the

Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action, on or around 13 September. In addition, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, within existing resources, in consultation with the Member States and taking into account the observations of civil society organizations, to explore mechanisms and strategies, in particular strategies in the sphere of information and communications technology, for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and to initiate outreach efforts to increase global awareness in this field. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on actions undertaken to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 67/106).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace. The Assembly proclaimed the period 2013-2022 the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures, called upon Member States to utilize this opportunity to enhance their activities relating to interreligious and intercultural dialogue, promoting tolerance and understanding, and invited UNESCO in this context to be the lead agency in the United Nations system. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/104).

International Day of Charity

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 5 September as the International Day of Charity and requested the Secretary-General to bring this decision to the attention of all Member States and organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 67/105).

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week, based on love of God and love of one's neighbour or on love of the good and love of one's neighbour, each according to their own religious traditions or convictions. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolution 67/104);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 67/106).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on intercultural and interreligious dialogue (A/67/283)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/116 (A/67/284)

Draft resolutions	A/67/L.44 and Add.1, A/67/L.45 and Add.1 and A/67/L.46 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.58
Resolutions	67/104, 67/105 and 67/106

16. Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, took note of the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum and requested the Secretary-General to submit, as part of his annual report on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group, particularly on enhancing participation by developing countries (resolution 67/195).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a working group on enhanced cooperation to examine the mandate of the World Summit on the Information Society regarding enhanced cooperation as contained in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, through seeking, compiling and reviewing inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders, and to make recommendations on how to fully implement this mandate; the working group should report to the Commission at its seventeenth session, in 2014, as an input to the overall review of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (resolution 67/195).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, including on activities of the United Nations system, in particular relevant specialized agencies, related to the overall ten-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels (resolution 67/195).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 67/195).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 17)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/67/66-E/2012/49 and Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 26-29, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/434
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/195

17. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The thirteenth session of the Conference was held from 21 to 26 April 2012 in Doha.

When the Conference is not in session, the 155-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its fifty-sixth executive session on 3 and 4 December 2012, its twenty-seventh special session on 22 March 2013, and its fifty-seventh executive session will be held from 26 to 28 June 2013. The sixtieth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 16 to 27 September 2013. At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit to the Assembly at its sixth-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 67/196).

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; called upon the international community to condemn and reject the use of such measures; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/186).

Document:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh executive sessions, its twenty-seventh special session and its sixtieth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/67/15 (Parts I-V));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General prepared in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 67/196);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 66/186).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/66/138)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34, 35, 37 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/438/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/186

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 18 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth executive sessions, its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth special sessions and its fifty-ninth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/67/15 (Parts I-V))

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/67/184)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session, Doha, 21-26 April 2012 (A/67/183)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.15-17
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/435/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/196

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205, 64/190, 65/143, 66/187 and 66/188).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 67/197).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene at its sixty-eighth session a separate meeting of the Second Committee under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" to discuss actions in response to the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development and prospects for restoring confidence and economic growth, as a further contribution to the follow-up to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 67/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (resolution 67/197).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 18 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/67/187)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/435/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/197

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206, 64/191, 65/144 and 66/189).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries (resolution 67/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/198).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 18 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on external debt sustainability and development (A/67/174)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/435/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/198

(d) Commodities

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session presenting an updated assessment of commodity trends and prospects, ways to strengthen coordination among international commodities organizations and other relevant international organizations and the causes of excessive commodity price volatility (resolution 66/190).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 66/190).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (A/66/207)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.25, 27, 34 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/438/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/190

18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the resolution (resolution 60/188). The Assembly also considered the item at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 61/191 and 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008; and endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Conference, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private, and to produce a progress report by the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly, taking into account all existing initiatives (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 2009 (resolution 63/277 and decision 63/556).

Also at the same session, in July 2009, the General Assembly decided to endorse the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303) and to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of the sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/305).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Chair of the Commission for Social Development at its fiftieth session, to organize a special event in 2012 on the financing of social development. It also requested the President of the Economic and Social Council to organize a special event on innovative mechanisms of financing for development with the participation of relevant stakeholders during the substantive session of 2012 of the Council (resolution 66/191).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold open, transparent and inclusive consultations to review and explore the modalities of the financing for development process, including possible arrangements to strengthen the process, as well as options for bringing together the various processes covering development financing in an integrated manner (resolution 67/199).

At the same session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013, and to hold informal consultations with a view to taking a final decision on the need for such a conference by 2013. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the status of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders (resolution 67/199).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to hold the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in the second half of 2013 at United Nations Headquarters, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work for that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fifth High-level Dialogue, to be submitted to the General Assembly before the end of its sixty-seventh session (resolution 67/199).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 67/199);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 22 April 2013) (resolution 67/199);

(c) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (resolution 67/199).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/66/329)

Innovative mechanisms of financing for development (A/66/334)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 11, 12, 21 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/439
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/191

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 19)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/67/339)

Modalities of the financing for development follow-up process (A/67/353)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 12 and 13 March 2012) (A/67/81-E/2012/62)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 13, 14, 29 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/436
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/199

19. Sustainable development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues relating to the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, as well as on possible modalities for international cooperation to assess and increase awareness of this issue and to communicate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session for further consideration (resolution 65/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/149).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly held its first discussion on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America and recognized the need to promote the development of sustainable tourism, in particular through the consumption of sustainable tourism products and services, and to strengthen the development of ecotourism, taking into account the declaration of 2012 as the Year of Sustainable Tourism in Central America, while maintaining the culture and environmental integrity of indigenous and local communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and the natural heritage, and to promote the development of sustainable tourism and capacity-building, taking into account the need to address, inter alia, the challenges of climate change and the need to halt the loss of biodiversity. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field (resolution 66/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/196).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered agricultural technology for development. It underlined the importance of supporting and advancing research in improving and diversifying crop varieties and seed systems as well as supporting the establishment of sustainable agricultural systems and management practices, such as conservation agriculture and integrated pest management, in order to make agriculture more resilient and, in particular, to make crops and farm animals, including livestock, more tolerant to diseases, pests and environmental stresses, including drought and climate change, in a manner consistent with national regulations and relevant international agreements. It also called upon Member States to include sustainable agricultural development as an integral part of their national policies and strategies, noted the positive impact that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can have in this regard, and urged the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to include elements of agricultural technology, research and development in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 66/195).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/195).

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution 61/194 on the "Oil slick on Lebanese shores". The Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147 and 66/192).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the assessment made by the Secretary-General of the value of the United Nations Compensation Commission, and took note of his conclusion that certain cases of claims reviewed by the F4 Panel established by the Commission may be relevant to a case such as the present oil slick, providing useful guidance in measuring and quantifying the damage sustained and in determining the amount of compensation payable in respect of it; it requested the Secretary-General, capitalizing on the useful guidance provided by certain cases of claims reviewed by the F4 Panel, to consider taking appropriate measures, within existing resources and in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to measure and quantify environmental damage resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyeh electric power plant. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/201).

At the same session, the General Assembly also considered promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and declared the decade 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to be promoted through all sources of energy. It also invited the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All for submission to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/215).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General:

Oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/67/341)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 33-37, 39, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/201

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of

Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want" (resolution 66/288).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198, 64/236, 65/152, 66/197 and 66/288).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted a follow-up resolution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, outlining the timelines and reports for the processes launched at the Conference. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/203).

Documents:

Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 67/203).

Report of the Secretary-General on options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (resolution 67/203).

Report on the progress of work on the sustainable development financing strategy (67/203).

Report on the sustainable development goals (67/203).

Global sustainable development report (resolution 66/288).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (a))

Report of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/CONF.216/16 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies (A/67/348)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6 and 29-32
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/203

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213 and 64/199).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene in 2014 the third international conference on small island developing States, as called for in the outcome document entitled "The future we want", which will include a high-level segment to build on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States. The Assembly welcomed the offer of Samoa to host the conference in 2014, identified the priorities to be addressed by the conference and called upon the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the conference at the earliest possible date. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/207).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution in which it declared 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Review of United Nations system support to small island developing States (A/66/218)

Concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/66/278)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolutions	67/206 and 67/207

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217, 64/200 and 65/158).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, in Japan, in early 2015 to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and to adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and to consider, before the end of 2013, the scope, modalities, participation, format and organization of the Conference in the most efficient and effective manner possible; in addition, the Assembly requested the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the World Conference, to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and to coordinate the preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the institutional arrangements of the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction under review, with a view to supporting it in effectively and efficiently carrying out its cross-cutting mandate and its role as the focal point for disaster reduction within the United Nations system. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/209).

References to the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/67/335)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29, 32 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/209

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32, 64/73, 65/159 and 66/200 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly registered its encouragement to Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha with a view to achieving an ambitious, substantive and balanced outcome, building on the progress made through the Bali Action Plan and the decisions adopted at Cancun, Mexico, and Durban, South Africa, accelerating progress towards the full implementation of those decisions through the ongoing negotiations at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, consistent with the mandates of and decisions on the three tracks of negotiations, and further developing and implementing the new processes and institutions agreed in the Cancun and Durban decisions. It also invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 67/210).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 67/210).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/67/295)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 31

Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/210

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218, 64/202, 65/160 and 66/201).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a one-day high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" on Tuesday, 20 September 2011, prior to the general debate of its sixty-sixth session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/160).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolve, in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to take coordinated action, nationally, regionally and internationally, to globally monitor land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid areas, and its resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008-2018), including by mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources, noted the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication, encouraged and recognized in this regard the importance of partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land resources, and also encourages capacity building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices. It also encouraged giving appropriate consideration to the issues of desertification, land degradation and drought in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/211).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the

Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 67/211).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/67/295)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/211

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the advancement of the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including on difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity" (resolution 67/212).

Documents: Report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 67/212)

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (f))

Report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention

Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/67/295)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/212

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which invited the Assembly to adopt, at its sixty-seventh session, a resolution strengthening and upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 66/288).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to strengthen and upgrade UNEP and to establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP and mandated it, as from the first universal session in February 2013, to expeditiously initiate the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraph 88 of the outcome document in its entirety, make a recommendation on the designation of the Governing Council to reflect its universal character and decide on future arrangements for the Global Ministerial Environment Forum. The Assembly recalled the decision to have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions for UNEP to fulfil its mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to reflect in the budget proposal for 2014-2015 resources that take into account the proposed revised programme of work of UNEP and the implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document. The Assembly urged donors to increase voluntary funding to UNEP, including to the Environment Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to maintain the resource needs from the regular budget under review, in the light of the implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document (resolutions 67/213 and 67/251) (see also item 1-15 (e)).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its first universal session (18-22 February 2013): Supplement No. 25 (A/68/25).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session (20-22 February 2012): Supplement No. 25 (A/67/25)

Note by the Secretary-General on the change of designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/67/784)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.7
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.61 and 67
Resolutions	67/213 and 67/251

(h) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196). The Assembly also considered this question at sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth session (resolutions 65/164 and 66/204).

At its sixty-seventh session the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to convene, at the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly, an interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013, recalled its resolutions requesting the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for the participation of independent experts in the interactive dialogue, and invited Member States and other relevant stakeholders to consider contributing to the fund. The Assembly welcomed the launching of the Harmony with Nature website on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development by the secretariat of the Conference and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make use of the website maintained by the Division by gathering information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature being undertaken to advance the integration of scientific interdisciplinary work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, as an input for the discussion of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 67/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (resolution 67/214).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 20 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (A/67/317)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/437/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/214

(i) Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003 (resolution 57/245).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/216, 60/198, 62/196 and 64/205).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged greater consideration of sustainable mountain development issues in intergovernmental discussions on climate change, biodiversity loss and combating desertification in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa and the United Nations Forum on Forests, and requested the Secretary-

General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/205).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 19 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/294
Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/440/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/205

20. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221, 64/207, 65/165 and 66/207).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision to convene in 2016, a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) and welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the conference in Istanbul. The Assembly invited the Executive

Director of UN-Habitat to present to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, as appropriate, the outcomes of the governance review process, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution, including an update on progress made in the preparations for the conference (resolution 67/216).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/216);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-third session (11-15 April 2011): Supplement No. 8 (A/66/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/67/263)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/67/316)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 18, 29 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/438
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/216

21. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222, 63/224 and 64/210).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in enhancing the global partnership for, including accelerating efforts to deliver and fully implement existing global partnership for development commitments, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (resolution 66/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/210).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/223
Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/442/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/210

(b) Science and technology for development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions under the items entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 50/101) and "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolutions 52/184 and 54/201).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly decided to include this sub-item in its agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185) and at its next session invited the Economic and Social Council to consider measures to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 56/182). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/200, 60/205, 62/201 and 64/212).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. In addition, the Assembly requested the Commission to address the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management. It also encouraged UNCTAD and other relevant organizations to help developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and recommendations for future follow-up (resolution 66/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/211).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development (A/66/208)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/442/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/211

(c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly recognized that middle-income countries still faced significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of all the elements of the resolution at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/223).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/208).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that middle-income developing countries still faced significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date were sustained, stressed the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of development cooperation with middle-income countries, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on development cooperation with middle-income countries, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (resolution 66/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (resolution 66/212).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 21 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (A/66/220)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.34 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/442/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/212

(d) Culture and development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly emphasized the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of development objectives. It further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and other United Nations institutions, to prepare an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development, including its aim, level, format and timing, as well as budgetary implications (resolution 65/166).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution and to assess, in consultation with relevant United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system, in particular UNESCO and UNDP, the feasibility of various measures, including a possible United Nations conference, to take stock of the contribution of culture to development and to formulate a consolidated approach in this regard. The Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" a sub-item entitled "Culture and development" (resolution 66/208).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO on culture and development (resolution 66/208).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 21)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.2-6, 15, 16, 21, 34, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/442
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/208

(e) International migration and development

The General Assembly considered the question of international migration and development at its forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth to sixty-first, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/127, 50/123, 52/189, 54/212, 56/203, 58/208, 59/241, 60/227, 61/208, 63/225 and 65/170). The Assembly considered the Global Forum on Migration and Development at its sixty-second session (resolution 62/270).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to hold a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development during its sixty-eighth session in 2013 in follow-up to the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which was held on 14 and 15 September 2006 (resolution 63/225).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the organizational details of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, including possible themes (resolution 65/170).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level dialogue on international migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013, following the general debate of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly. As part of the preparations for the high-level dialogue, the Assembly decided to hold one-day informal interactive hearings with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and invited the President of the Assembly to organize, prior to the high-level dialogue, a panel discussion (resolution 67/219).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the high-level dialogue (resolution 67/219);

(b) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the informal interactive hearings (resolution 67/219).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development (A/67/254)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/439/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/219

22. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227, 64/213, 65/171 and 66/213).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011 (resolution 65/280).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and to integrate it into their programmes of work, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013, with the aim of establishing a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, building on existing initiatives, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (resolution 67/220).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (resolution 67/220).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 23 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/67/88-E/2012/75 and Corr.1)
>
> Ensuring the effective implementation of the functions of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and strengthening its capabilities and its effectiveness, as well as the effectiveness of the United Nations system support provided to least developed countries (A/67/262)

Report of the ad hoc working group to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the least developed country category (A/67/92)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/440/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/220

(b) Comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries. At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228, 64/214, 65/172 and 66/214).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, as called for in resolution 66/214, the comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in 2014, at the highest possible level, for a duration of three days, in the most cost-effective manner, at a venue and time to be determined in consultation with the host Government. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and on the progress made in the preparatory process for the Review Conference (resolution 67/222).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/222).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 23 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/67/210)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/440/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/222

23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209 and 61/213, 62,205, 63/230, 64/216, 65/205 and 66/215).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205). At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade, to be reviewed at its sixty-fifth session, would be "Full employment and decent work for all", and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at that session detailing the response of the United Nations system to the theme (resolution 63/230).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated its decision to convene, at its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme, and stressed that the meeting and the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2012-2013, requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals a compilation of good practices of programmes and policies which address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty, and promote their active participation in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, and requested the Secretary-

General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/215).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda through integrated and coordinated strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, called upon Member States to continue their efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty; invited all stakeholders, including Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty, encouraged greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds and providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/224).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/224).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/67/180)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/441/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/224

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fortieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188, 58/206, 59/248, 60/210, 62/206 and 64/217).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies (resolution 66/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/216).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 23 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies (A/66/219)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/444/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/216

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of the forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211, 56/189, 58/207, 60/211, 62/207 and 64/218).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for Member States to retain and further enhance national human resources by boosting job-rich recovery and promoting decent work, including by adopting policies and incentives that enhance labour productivity and stimulate private investment and entrepreneurship and that strengthen the role of labour administration and institutions in order to foster job creation and increase the participation of vulnerable groups, including workers in informal sectors. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report including an assessment of the contribution of science, technological knowledge and innovation to human resources development in developing countries (resolution 66/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/217).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 23 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (A/66/206)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.21 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/444/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/217

24. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding and performance and programme results for United Nations operational activities for development, including the coverage, timeliness, reliability, quality and comparability of system-wide data, definitions and classifications. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the context of his annual report on the funding of operational activities for development, including options for incentive mechanisms for increasing core resources, to be applied at a system-wide level (resolution 67/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2011 (resolutions 35/81, 59/250, 62/208 and 67/226).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 25 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2010 (A/67/94-E/2012/80)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/442/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/226

(b) South-South cooperation

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth to fifty-eighth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220, 62/209 and 64/221).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation" (resolution 50/119).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation (resolution 67/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/227).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 25 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/67/208)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/442/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/227

25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under agenda item 107 (Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolution 64/224, 65/178 and 66/220).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture practices, biodiversity, food security, nutrition and development policies. It welcomed the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 66/221, of 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa and the global launch of the Year, held on 31 January 2013, and encouraged all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of the Year as a way of promoting the traditional knowledge of the Andean and other indigenous peoples, contributing to the achievement of food security, nutrition and poverty eradication and raising awareness of their contribution to social, economic and environmental development, and to share good practices on the implementation of activities during the Year. The Assembly also invited Member States and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the resolution (resolution 67/228).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (resolution 67/228).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/67/294)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (A/67/86-E/2012/71)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.19, 20, 29 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/443
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/228

26. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 55/215, 56/76, 58/129, 62/211 and 64/223).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to biennialize the item as of the fifty-eighth session and to allocate it to the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms of partnerships in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures; and to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/223).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on specific progress on integrity measures, on the implementation of the revised United Nations guidelines for partnerships between the United Nations and the private sector and on the strengthening of the United Nations Global Compact Local Networks (resolution 66/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/223).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/66/320)

Summary records	A/C.2/66/SR.32, 34 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/66/447
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.91
Resolution	66/223

27. Social development

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", and the recommendations contained therein (resolution 67/140).

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131, 63/152, 64/135, 65/185 and 66/125).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, to develop systems of social protection that support labour-market participation and address and reduce inequality and social exclusion and to extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, invites the International Labour Organization to strengthen its social protection strategies and policies on extending social security coverage, urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, including the implementation of social protection floors, which can provide a systemic base to address poverty and vulnerability. Furthermore, the Assembly called upon Member States to give appropriate consideration to poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/141).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 27 (a) and (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/67/179)

Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (A/67/211)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.1-4, 15, 35, 41 and 45-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/140 and 67/141

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/13, 60/132, 62/128 and 64/136).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to devote one plenary meeting at its sixty-sixth session to launch the International Year of Cooperatives 2012. The Assembly also decided to hold, prior to the plenary meeting, an informal, interactive round-table discussion among Member States and relevant stakeholders and invited Member States to establish national mechanisms, such as national committees, for the implementation and follow-up of the Year (resolution 65/184).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged all Member States, as well as the United Nations and all relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the International Year of Cooperatives as a way of promoting cooperatives and raising awareness of their contribution to social and economic development and to share good practices on the implementation of the activities carried out during the Year, invited Governments and international organizations, in partnership with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to consider developing a road map or plan of action for the promotion of cooperatives for sustainable socioeconomic development beyond the International Year of Cooperatives and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session so as to ensure a focused and effective follow-up to the activities of the Year, urged Governments, relevant international organizations and the specialized agencies, in collaboration with national and international cooperative organizations, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences, including the World Summit for Social Development and the 2005 World Summit, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including an overview of the activities implemented during the International Year of Cooperatives (resolution 66/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/123).

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133, 62/129, 64/133 and 66/126).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to celebrate the anniversary of the International Year of the Family on a ten-year basis (resolution 59/111).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-ninth session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the preparations for the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels in 2014, and decided to consider the topic "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family" at its sixty-eighth session under the sub item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" (resolution 67/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the family in 2014 (A/68/61-E/2013/3) (resolution 66/126 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/10).

Social integration

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to mainstream social integration objectives into social inclusion policies, invited stakeholders to exchange views and share information on sound social inclusion policies and best practices, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 66/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on promoting social integration through social inclusion (resolution 66/122).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 27 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperatives in social development and implementation of the International Year of Cooperatives (A/66/136)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.2-5 and 11, 16, 22, 42-46 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/454 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/122 and 66/123

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 27 and 27 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/67/61-E/2012/3)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.1-4, 15, 35, 41 and 45-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/142

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/134, 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130, 63/151 and 64/132).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons (resolution 65/182).

At its sixty-sixth session the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-seventh session, a report on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the integration of older persons, including older women, in social development and the promotion of the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by older persons (resolution 66/127).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support to the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, within existing resources, for organizing in 2013, a fourth working session and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/143).

Also at its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Open-ended Working group on Ageing with the facilities necessary for the performance of the work entrusted to it in the resolution and also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session comprehensive information on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (resolutions 67/139 and 67/143).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 27 (b) and (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/67/188)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.1-4, 15, 35, 41 and 45-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/449 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/139 and 67/143

(d) United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The issue of education for all was first considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to develop and finalize a well targeted and action-oriented plan of action (resolution 56/116).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth, sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/166, 59/149, 61/140 and 63/154).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to seek the views of Member States on the progress achieved in implementing their national programmes and plans of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade, undertake a final evaluation of the implementation of the Decade by Member States and other stakeholders and submit to the Assembly in 2013 a final report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action with specific recommendations for the post-Decade period (resolution 65/183).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 65/183).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 27 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/65/172)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.1-4 and 35
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/448
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/183

28. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 10 March 2013, 187 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 68 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 104 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth to fifty-first, fifty-third to fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178, 58/145, 60/230, 62/218 and 64/138).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions under the item on the advancement of women (resolution 66/131).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/68/38).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), then annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, 56/131, 58/143, 60/139,62/132 and 64/139).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive, analytical and thematic report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, specifically with regard to access to justice for women migrant workers, highlighting the impact of legislation, policies and programmes on women migrant workers, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, UN-Women and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the reports of special rapporteurs that refer to the situation of women migrant workers and other relevant sources, such as the International Organization for Migration, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 66/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/128).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, and thereafter biennially at its forty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135, 56/129, 58/146, 60/138, 62/136 and 64/140).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/129).

Women and political participation

The General Assembly considered this issue at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/142).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, and encouraged Governments to provide precise data on the political participation of women at all levels, including, where appropriate, information on the political participation of women in times of political transition (resolution 66/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/130).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, and consequently considered the question annually (resolutions 61/143, 62/133, 63/155,64/137 and 65/187).

In its resolution 67/144, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions.

In its resolution 16/7 the Human Rights Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the reports of the Special Rapporteur are brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women, the General Assembly and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and requested the Special Rapporteur to present an oral report annually to the Commission and to the Assembly.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (resolution 67/144).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 28 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/66/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/66/181)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/66/212)

Letter dated 1 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/87)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.9-13, 15, 22, 28, 41, 42, 44, 46 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/455 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/128, 66/129, 66/130 and 66/131

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 28 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/67/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/67/220)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/67/227)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.8-12, 15, 21, 35, 36, 43, 44, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/450 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/144

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137, 63/159, 64/141, 65/191 and 66/132).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 67/148).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 28 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/67/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/67/185)
>
> Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/67/347)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.8-12,15, 21, 35, 36, 43, 44, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/450 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/148

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

29. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 (decision 67/512).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013: Supplement No. 2 (A/68/2).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/67/2)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.39
Decision	67/512

30. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to operationalizing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97), to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 members with standing participation, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated by General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), was conducted in 2010 (see A/64/868-S/2010/393). In General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Security Council resolution 1947 (2010), respectively, the Assembly and the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

There are now six countries under consideration by the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly will consider this item for the seventh time at its sixty-eighth session (see also item 112 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its seventh session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (A/67/715-S/2013/63)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.68 and 69 (joint debate on items 31 and 107)

31. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36, 55/43, 56/96, 58/13, 58/281, 60/253, 61/226 and 62/7).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Democracy; to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing sustainable assistance for building national capacity and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the United Nations Democracy Fund; to continue efforts to improve coherence and coordination among United Nations initiatives in the area of democracy assistance, including interactions with all stakeholders, in order to ensure that democracy assistance is more effectively integrated into the work of the Organization; to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and achieve good governance; and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/285).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/66/353)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.121
Resolution	66/285

32. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134 64/109, 65/137 and 66/252).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole; welcomed the admission in August 2012 of Cameroon and in November 2012 of Cambodia, Kazakhstan and Panama as full Participants; and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 67/135).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 67/135).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 32)

Note verbale dated 14 December 2012 from the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2012 report of the Kimberley Process (A/67/640)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.42 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/135

35. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-sixth sessions, from 1975 to 2009 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20, 64/21, 65/17, 65/18, 66/18 and 66/19).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/24).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed thus far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/25).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/24 and 67/25).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 36)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The situation in the Middle East (A/67/342)

Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/67/364-S/2012/701 and Add.1) (also relates to item 37)

Draft resolutions	A/67/L.23 and Add.1 and A/67/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.47
Resolutions	67/24 and 67/25

36. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United

Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29 and 64/16 to 64/19, 65/13 to 65/16 and 66/14 to 66/17).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice. It also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations. The Assembly also affirmed its determination to contribute to the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. It expressed the urgent need for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, and urged all

States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence, and freedom. It requested the Secretary-General to report within three months on progress made (resolution 67/19).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and thereafter (resolution 67/20).

Also at the sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance, including the monitoring of developments relevant to the question of Palestine, the organization of international meetings and conferences, liaison and cooperation with civil society and parliamentarians, the development and expansion of the "Question of Palestine" website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the preparation and dissemination of information on various aspects of the question of Palestine and development and enhancement of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 67/21).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; and to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists (resolution 67/22).

Also at its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon both parties to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; called upon the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested bodies, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000; underscored the need for the parties to take confidence-building measures aimed at improving the situation on the ground, promoting stability and fostering the peace process, including the need for the further release of prisoners following the exchange of prisoners in October and December 2011; stressed the need for the removal of checkpoints and other obstructions to the movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, and the need to allow for the sustained opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access, as well as for commercial flows and all necessary construction materials; stressed the urgent necessity for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip, including through the completion of numerous suspended projects managed by the United Nations and the accelerated implementation of United Nations-led civilian reconstruction activities; called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that were contrary to international law and unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; stressed the need for Israel forthwith to abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001; called for the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); called upon the parties to resume and accelerate direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map and the Arab Peace Initiative; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is critical in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 67/23).

Also at its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists and to continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular to strengthen the annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 67/22).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/68/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/23).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/67/35)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/67/364-S/2012/701 and Add.1)

Status of Palestine in the United Nations (A/67/738)

Draft resolutions	A/67/L.17 and Add.1, A/67/L.18 and Add.1, A/67/L.19 and Add.1, A/67/L.20 and Add.1 and A/67/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.44 and 47
Resolutions	67/19 to 67/23

37. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37). The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6 and 63/18).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly emphasized the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, welcomed the renewed commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to the Afghan people and the renewed commitment by the international community to Afghanistan expressed in the communiqués of the London and Kabul Conferences, held on 28 January and 20 July 2010, respectively, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/8).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force, at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer lead security responsibility from the International Security Assistance Force to the Government of Afghanistan by the end of 2014, stressed the leading role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) in seeking to improve coherence and coordination of international civilian efforts, encouraged all partners to support the Kabul process towards further increased Afghan responsibility and ownership in security, governance and development and welcomed the establishment of the 1988 Committee and the measures in Security Council resolution 1988 (2011) with respect to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban (resolution 66/13).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, welcoming the conclusions of the International Conference on Afghanistan, held in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2011, in which it was declared that the process of transition should be followed by a transformation decade (2015-2024), and welcoming also the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the Tokyo Conference, held on 8 July 2012, which reaffirmed the partnership between the international community and the Government of Afghanistan based on their mutual commitments, and welcoming further the joint Chicago Summit Joint Declaration on Afghanistan, which stressed the long-term commitment of countries contributing to the Assistance Force to support the training, equipping, financing and capability development of Afghan National Security Forces beyond the transition period, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan" (resolution 67/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/16).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/67/354-S/2012/703)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.16 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.41
Resolution	67/16

40. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6 and 66/6).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affected the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urged States that had applied and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/4).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/118
Draft resolution	A/67/L.2
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.35
Resolution	67/4

42. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 26 November 2010 (S/2010/605).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

43. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

44. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

45. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

47. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

48. Assistance in mine action

This item was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). Until the fifty-third session, the item was entitled "Assistance in mine clearance". The Assembly considered the item from the forty-eighth to fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 48/7, 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159, 58/127, 58/136, 60/97, 62/99 and 64/84).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (j)).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action, emphasized the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, and looked forward to the evaluation by the Joint Inspection Unit of the scope, organization, effectiveness and approach of the work of the United Nations in mine action, as requested in its resolution 64/84 (resolution 66/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/69).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/292
Summary records	A/C.4/66/SR.18
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/66/423
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.81
Resolution	66/69

49. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to further increase its membership from 21 to 27 Member States (resolution 66/70). The Committee is now composed of the following 27 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89, 64/85, 65/96 and 66/70).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46), sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1) sixty-third (A/63/46), sixty-fifth (A/65/46 and Add.1) and sixty-seventh (A/67/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; endorsed the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment, in particular its intention to complete at its next session an assessment of the levels of exposure and radiation risks attributable to the accident following the great east-Japan earthquake and tsunami and a report on the effects of radiation exposure on children, and its decision to initiate its next Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposures; and encouraged the Scientific Committee at its earliest convenience to submit the other related reports, including on assessments of levels of ionizing radiation from electrical energy production (resolution 67/112).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/68/46).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 50)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/67/46)

Summary record	A/C.4/67/SR.22
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/421
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/112

50. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 74 at the sixty-seventh session (decisions 67/412 and 67/528). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 74 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90, 64/86, 65/97, 65/271 and 66/71).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/113).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/68/20).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/67/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.8-10 and 15
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/422
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/113

51. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2014 (resolution 65/98).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, then to 24 and then to 25 (decision 60/522, resolutions 63/91, 65/98 and 66/72); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 67/114 to 67/117).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2013 and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services for the well-being and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 67/114).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-eighth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/115).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the efforts of the Working Group to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the management capacity of the Agency; and encouraged UNRWA to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 67/116).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/117).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/68/13) and Supplement No. 13A (A/68/13/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 67/115);

  (ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 67/117);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-seventh report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 67/117);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 67/116).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 52)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/67/13)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/67/382)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

  Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/67/334)

  Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/67/331)

  Strengthening the management capacity of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/67/365)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-sixth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/67/343)

Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.16, 17 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	67/423
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolutions	67/114 to 67/117

52. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99, 64/91 to 64/95, 65/102 to 65/106 and 66/76 to 66/80).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 67/118-67/122).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 67/118).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories"; "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan"; "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem"; and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 67/118 to 67/122).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 67/118);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 67/119);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 67/120);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 67/121);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 67/122);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-fifth report of the Special Committee (resolution 67/118).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 53)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/67/332)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/67/338)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/67/372)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/67/375)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/67/511)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-fourth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/67/550)

Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.20, 21 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/424
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolutions	67/118 to 67/122

53. Comprehensive review of special political missions

At its sixty-seventh session, under its consideration of the item "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session a new item, entitled "Comprehensive review of special political missions", and requested the Secretary-General to submit under that agenda item a report on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including their evolution and trends, as well as their role in activities of the Organization relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations to increase their overall transparency and effectiveness (resolution 67/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/123).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/425
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/123

54. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B, 64/96 A and B, 65/107 A and B and 66/81 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 114 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524, 64/520 and 67/413).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-fifth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 67/124 B).

For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 67/529.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-fifth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/68/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 67/124 A and B).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-fourth session:
Supplement No. 21 (A/67/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/67/307)

Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.11-13
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/426
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolutions	67/124 A and B

55. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 67/125).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/125).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2012: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23 and Corr.1), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/71
Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/427
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/125

56. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102, 64/98, 65/109 and 66/83).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/126).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23 and Corr.1), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/428
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/126

57. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its sixty-sixth session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 64/99, 65/110 and 66/84).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/127).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/127).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2012: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23 and Corr.1), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/64
Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/429
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/127

58. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General has been requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (resolution 1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104 64/100, 65/111 and 66/85).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/128).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/74
Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/430
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolution	67/128

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixteenth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110 64/106, 65/117 and 66/90).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105, 64/101, 65/112 and 66/86); the question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106, 64/102, 65/113 and 66/87); the question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107, 64/103, 65/114 and 66/434); the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII) and 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B, 64/104 A and B, 65/115 A and B, 66/89 A and B); the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109, 64/105, 65/116 and 66/90); the question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525, 64/521, 65/521 and 66/522); the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120, 64/106 and 65/119); and the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 67/129), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 67/130), the question of Tokelau (resolution 67/131), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 67/132), the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 67/133), and the question of Gibraltar (decision 67/530).

Also at its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization; as well as to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/134).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2013: Supplement No. 23 (A/68/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 67/129).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/67/23 and Corr.1), chaps. VIII to X and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/67/366)

Summary records	A/C.4/67/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/67/431
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.59
Resolutions	67/129 to 67/134
Decision	67/530

60. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503, 65/503 A, 66/503 A and 67/502).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (item 61 of the provisional agenda)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.2
Decision	67/502

61. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190). At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to its sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201, 64/185, 65/179 and 66/225). During its substantive session of 2012, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly during its sixty-seventh session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of Council resolution 2012/23.

In its resolution 67/229, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Assembly stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations stipulated in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Assembly also called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations. The Assembly further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/229).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/23 and General Assembly resolution 67/229).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 61)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2012: Supplement No. 3 (A/67/3)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/67/91-E/2012/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/67/SR.2-6, 22, 28 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/67/444
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.61
Resolution	67/229

62. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the General Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in reviewing implementing actions proposed by the High Commissioner to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate, decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153). It also requested that every 10 years, beginning with its sixty-eighth session, the High Commissioner provide a strategic review of the situation of refugees and the role of the Office (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed appreciation for the convening by the High Commissioner of an intergovernmental event at the ministerial level which reaffirmed the principles and values enshrined in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/149).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/68/12) (Parts I and II), and report of the Executive

Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/68/12/Add.1) (resolution 67/149).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149, 64/129, 65/193 and 66/135).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of a ministerial communiqué at the intergovernmental event at the ministerial level, convened by the High Commissioner for Refugees in December 2011; commended the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees for its ongoing efforts, with the support of the international community, to assist African countries of asylum; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/150).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 62)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/67/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/67/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/67/323)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.32, 33, 36, 38, 41 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/451
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/149 and 67/150

D. Promotion of human rights

64. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It also decided that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its practice of allocating the agenda item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" to the plenary of the Assembly and to the Third Committee, in accordance with its decision 65/503 A, with the additional understanding that the President of the Council would present the report in her or his capacity as President to the plenary of the Assembly and the Third Committee and that the Third Committee would hold an interactive dialogue with the President of the Council at the time of her or his presentation of the report of the Council to the Third Committee. The Assembly also decided that from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Council on its nineteenth and twentieth regular sessions and nineteenth special session, the addendum thereto on its twenty-first regular session and its recommendations (resolution 67/151).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 115 (c)). Since its establishment, it has held 23 regular sessions and 19 special sessions.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Council (containing reports of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-second to twenty-fourth regular sessions): Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53 and Add.1).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions and its nineteenth special session: Supplement No. 53 and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1); and its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/607)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/647)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.37, 39, 41 and 42
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/452
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.37 and 60
Resolution	67/151

65. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the child as provided under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 62/141, sect. III).

At its sixty-third to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 63/241, 64/145, 64/146, 65/197 and 66/139 to 66/141).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the existing collaboration among relevant actors of the United Nations working on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the current collaboration within the United Nations system on child protection, taking into account information provided by Member States and relevant actors of the United Nations (resolution 66/139).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of its resolution on the girl child, including an emphasis on child-headed households: causes, effects and prospects, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, with a view to assessing the impact of the resolution on the well-being of the girl child (resolution 66/140).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the implementation of the priority themes of the resolution entitled "Rights of the Child" from its sixty-first to sixty-fifth sessions; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children"; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children" (resolution 67/152).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Rights of the child (resolution 67/152);

  (ii) The girl child (resolution 66/140);

  (iii) Strengthening collaboration on child protection within the United Nations system (resolution 66/139);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 67/152);

(c) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 67/152);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 67/152).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the girl child (A/66/257)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.14-19, 28, 31, 38, 48 and 50
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/458
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/139 and 66/140

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 65 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/67/41)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/67/225)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (A/67/230)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/67/256)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/67/291)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.13, 14, 16, 35, 47 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/453
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/152
Decision	67/535

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537, 64/538, 65/539 and 66/141).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-eighth session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 65 (decision 67/541).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda items 65 and 116)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/67/229)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.13, 14, 16 and 48
Reports of the Third Committee	A/67/453 and A/67/460
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Decision	67/541

66. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193 and 58/158).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixtieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 60/142, 61/178, 61/295 and 63/161 and decisions 62/535 and 64/538).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 65/198).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level event during the eleventh session of the Forum to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to raise awareness of the importance of pursuing its objectives (resolution 66/142).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples would be held on 22 and 23 September 2014 in New York, and requested the President of the Assembly to organize, no later than June 2014, an informal interactive hearing with representatives of indigenous peoples and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, academic institutions, national human rights institutions, parliamentarians, civil society and non-governmental organizations to provide valuable input into the preparatory process for the World Conference (resolution 66/296).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, took note with appreciation of his report on the rights of indigenous peoples, and encouraged all Governments to respond favourably to his requests for visits (resolution 67/153).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 for the purpose of assisting representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations in attending, as observers, the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (resolution 56/140).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to adjust the mandate of the Fund so as to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/36 (General Assembly resolution 63/161).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund in order to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies (resolution 65/198).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly further expanded the mandate of the Fund so that it could assist representatives of indigenous peoples, organizations, institutions and communities to participate in the World Conference, including in the preparatory process, in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations (resolution 66/296).

Biennial reports on the status of the Fund are submitted to the General Assembly.

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014); decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also adopted

"Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 63/161 and decisions 62/529 and 64/533).

In 2010, the Human Rights Council changed the name of the mandate holder from "Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples" to "Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples" (Human Rights Council resolution 15/14).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, relevant United Nations treaty bodies, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to prepare a comprehensive final report on the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, and its impact on the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, to be submitted no later than May 2014, which shall serve as an input to the preparatory process for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. The Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/153).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 66)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.61
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.130
Resolution	66/296

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 66)

Report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/67/273)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

> Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/67/221)
>
> Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/67/301)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.18, 19, 35 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/454
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/153
Decision	67/536

67. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 14 March 2013, 175 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Nourredine Amir (Algeria),* Mr. Alexei S. Avtonomov (Russian Federation),** Mr. José Francisco Cali Tzay (Guatemala),** Ms. Anastasia Crickley (Ireland),** Ms. Fatimata Binta Victoire Dah (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),* Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),** Mr. Kokou Mawuena Ika Kana Ewomsan (Togo),* Mr. Huang Yong'an (China),** Ms. Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill (South Africa),** Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan),* Mr. Dilip Lahiri (India),** Mr. Gün Kut (Turkey),* Mr. José A. Lindgren Alves (Brazil),* Mr. Pastor Elias Murillo Martinez (Colombia),** Mr. Waliakoye Saidou (Niger),* Mr. Patrick Thornberry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)* and Mr. Carlos Manuel Vázquez (United States of America).**

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 2014.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2016.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider, at its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", the reports of the Committee on its eighty-first and eighty-second and its eighty-third and eighty-fourth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 67/156).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/68/18).

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 67/154).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/154).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 67 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth sessions (A/66/18)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eightieth session (A/67/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

- Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/67/321)
- Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/67/322)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/67/328)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.28-30 (jointly with item 68), 39, 41, 43 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/455
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/154

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and encouraged relevant stakeholders to consider implementing the recommendations contained therein. The Assembly also welcomed Human Rights Council resolution 16/33, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Council and to the Assembly on all activities relating to his mandate; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human and financial assistance necessary to enable him to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue giving particular attention to the negative impact of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the full enjoyment of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights (resolution 67/155).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/155).

International Decade for People of African Descent

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to develop a programme of action, for adoption by the Human Rights Council, with a view to proclaiming the decade starting in 2013 the Decade for People of African Descent (resolution 66/144).

At its twenty-first session, the Human Rights Council took note of the report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and welcomed the draft Programme of Action for the Decade for People of African Descent, with the theme "People of African descent: recognition, justice and development" (Human Rights Council resolution 21/33).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to launch an informal consultative preparatory process for the proclamation of the International Decade for People of African Descent in 2013 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly before the end of its sixty-seventh session on the practical steps to be taken to make the International Decade effective. In addition, the Assembly invited the Chair of the Working Group to participate in the proclamation of the International Decade and to report to and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly in that respect, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/155).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 67 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/67/325)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/67/326)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.28-30 (jointly with item 68), 39, 41, 43 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/455
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/155
Decision	67/537

68. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation resulting in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/157).

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by previous Special Rapporteurs on the use of mercenaries on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session. It welcomed the holding of the second session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group of the Human Rights Council to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, and expressed satisfaction at the participation of experts, including the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, as resource persons at the said session. The Assembly requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities. The Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 67/159).

At its twenty-first session, the Human Rights Council requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the resolution and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and to the Council at its twenty-fourth session (Human Rights Council resolution 21/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 67/159).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/67/276)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/67/340)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.28-30 (jointly with item 67), 35, 36, 38, 41, 46 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/456 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/157 and 67/159

69. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Yadh Ben Achour (Tunisia),* Mr. Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Ahmed Amin Fathalla (Egypt),** Mr. Cornelis Flinterman (Netherlands),* Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),* Mr. Walter Kalin (Switzerland),* Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),* Mr. Kheshoe Parsad Matadeen (Mauritius),** Ms. Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania),* Mr. Gerald L. Neuman (United States),* Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Victor Manuel Rodriguez-Rescia (Costa Rica),** Mr. Fabián Omar Salvioli (Argentina),** Ms. Anja Seibert-Fohr (Germany),** Mr. Yuval Shany (Israel),** Mr. Konstantive Vardzelashvili (Georgia)** and Ms. Margo Waterval (Suriname).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, for the first time, invited the Chairs of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", within existing resources (resolution 66/148).

As at 22 March 2013, 167 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 114 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 75 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/68/40).

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

In accordance with article 26 of the Convention, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once. However, the term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of June 2013 for the purpose of rotation. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mohammed Al-Obaidi (Iraq),* Mr. Mamadou Badio Camara (Senegal),** Mr. Emmanuel Decaux (France),** Mr. Alvaro Garcé García y Santos (Uruguay),** Mr. Luciano Hazan (Argentina),* Mr. Rainer Huhle (Germany),** Ms. Suela Janina (Albania),** Mr. Juan José Lopez Ortega (Spain),* Mr. Enoch Mulembe (Zambia)* and Mr. Kimio Yakushiji (Japan).*

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2013.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2015.

In accordance with article 36 of the Convention, the Committee shall submit an annual report on its activities under the Convention to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Chairs of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights" (resolution 67/180).

As at 18 March 2013, 37 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances: Supplement No. 56 (A/68/56).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),* Mr. Alessio Bruni (Italy),* Mr. Satyabhoosun Gupt Domah (Mauritius),** Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),** Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),** Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),* Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway),* Mr. George Tugushi (Georgia)** and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

The Committee against Torture held its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions in Geneva from 29 October to 23 November 2012 and from 6 to 31 May 2013, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at its sixty-eighth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 67/161).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/68/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/161);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/161).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture is composed of 25 experts. The members of the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Mari Amos (Estonia),* Mr. Hans-Jorg Victor Bannwart (Switzerland),** Mr. Arman Danielyan (Armenia),* Mr. Malcolm Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Enrique Andrés Font (Argentina),** Mr. Emilio Ginés Santidrián (Spain),* Ms. Lowell Patria Goddard (New Zealand),** Ms. Suzanne Jabbour (Lebanon),** Mr.Milos Jankovic (Serbia),** Mr. Paul Lam Shang Leen (Mauritius),** Mr. Victor Madrigal-Borloz (Costa Rica),** Mr. Petros Michaelides (Cyprus),* Ms. Aisha Shujune Muhammad (Maldives),* Mr. Olivier Obrecht (France),* Ms. June Caridad Pagaduan Lopez (Philippines),** Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),* Ms. Maria Margarida E. Pressburger (Brazil),** Mr. Christian Pross (Germany),** Ms. Judith Salgado (Ecuador),* Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico),* Ms. Aneta Stanchevska (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia),* Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay),* Mr. Felipe Villavicencio Terreros (Peru),* Mr. Victor Zaharia (Republic of Moldova)** and Mr. Fortuné Gaétan Zongo (Burkina Faso).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture held its seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sessions in Geneva from 18 to 22 June 2012, from 12 to 16 November 2012 and from 18 to 22 February 2013, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/68/44).

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution

61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 62/170, 63/192 and 64/154).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee (resolution 66/229).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and decided to authorize for the Committee, without prejudice to the intergovernmental process of the Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, the addition of two weeks of meeting time per year to the existing regular sessions, starting in 2014 (resolution 67/160).

No advance documentation is expected.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 18 March 2013, 153 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 18 March 2013, 67 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-eighth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 67/161).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/68/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/161);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 67/161).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly has considered the question annually from its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their periodic meetings (resolution 57/202).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution through established channels of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid, including psychological, medical, social and other forms of assistance. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 67/161).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/161).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its ninety-seventh to ninety-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/65/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 100th to 102nd sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/66/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its first to fourth sessions: Supplement No. 55 (A/66/55)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to improve further the effectiveness, harmonization and reform of the treaty body system (A/66/344)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.29/Rev.1 (A/66/7/Add.17)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.21, 22, 31 and 43-45
	A/C.5/66/SR.23 and 25

Report of the Third Committee	A/66/462/Add.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/640
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.89 and 93
Resolutions	66/148 and 66/229

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 103rd and 104th sessions (A/67/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (A/67/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions (A/67/48 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/67/264)

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/67/269)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-fourth meeting (A/67/222 and Corr.1)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/67/279)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.20, 21, 31, 35, 38 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/457/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/161

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all, requested the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work, and decided to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/175).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (resolution 67/175).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice and reiterated its call to all Member States to spare no efforts in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure the full implementation of those standards. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session and to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session a report on the latest developments, challenges and good practices in human rights in the administration of justice, analysing the international legal and institutional framework for the protection of all persons deprived of their liberty, as well as the activities undertaken by the United Nations system as a whole (resolution 67/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/166).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee on Migrant Workers is composed of 14 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. José Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),* Mr. Francisco Carrión Mena (Ecuador),** Ms. Fatoumata Abdourhamana Dicko (Mali),* Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),** Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),** Mr. Miguel Ángel Ibarra Gonzalez (Guatemala),* Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),* Ms. Khedidia Ladjel (Algeria), ** Ms. Andrea Miller-Stennett (Jamaica),* Mr. Marco Nuñez-Melgar Maguiña (Peru),** Ms. Myriam Poussi (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey),* Mr. Azad Taghizade (Azerbaijan)** and Mr. Ahmadou Tall (Senegal).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

Following the entry into force of the Convention for its forty-first State party on 1 July 2009, the membership of the Committee was expanded from 10 to 14 members, in accordance with article 72, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly condemned the acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them; called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention; took note of the report of the Committee on Migrant Workers on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions; reaffirmed the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their immigration status; invited the Chair of the Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its sixty-eighth session; took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report an analysis of how a human rights perspective can enhance the design and implementation of international migration and developmental policies (resolution 67/172).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/68/48);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/172);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/172).

Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly proclaimed the year commencing on 10 December 2008 the International Year of Human Rights Learning and called upon Member States to promote human rights learning and education at the local, national and international levels, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders (resolution 62/171).

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 63/173 and 64/82).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year. The Assembly encouraged Member States to expand on efforts made beyond the International Year and to consider devoting the financial and human resources necessary to further design and implement human rights learning programmes of action at all levels, in coordination with civil society, the media, the private sector, academia and parliamentarians, as well as regional and international organizations. The Assembly called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council to support, cooperate and collaborate closely with those actors and invited relevant treaty bodies to take human rights learning into account in their interaction with States parties. It also encouraged civil society organizations worldwide, in particular those working at the community level, to integrate human rights learning into dialogue and consciousness-raising programmes. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning (resolution 66/173).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights defenders in the performance of her mandate and to provide all information in a timely manner, as well as to respond without undue delay to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur; called upon States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of her recommendations, so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to fulfil her mandate even more effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with her mandate (resolution 66/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/164).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question from its fifty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176, 64/160, 65/216 and 66/161).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 67/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/165).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions a report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 67/168).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/168).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Convention, as well as the work achieved by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances during its first three sessions. The Assembly requested the

Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue their intensive efforts to assist States in becoming parties to the Convention, with a view to achieving universal adherence, invited the Chair of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at that session (resolution 67/180).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/180).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/179).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/179).

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Independent Expert on minority issues for the work that had been done and the important role in raising the level of awareness of and in giving added visibility to the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and for the ongoing efforts to promote and protect their rights in order to ensure equitable development and peaceful and stable societies, including through close cooperation with Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations; and invited the Independent Expert on minority issues to report annually to the Assembly (resolution 66/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert on minority issues (resolution 66/166).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; and invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/172).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/172).

The right to health

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the Assembly on the activities performed under his or her mandate (resolution 58/173).

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is set out in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/31 and 2004/27. At its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Council and an interim report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 6/29). At its fifteenth session, the Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as established in its resolution 6/29, for a further period of three years (Human Rights Council resolution 15/22).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Special Rapporteur.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 6/29).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and recognized the role of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in working together with Governments to ensure full respect for human rights at the national level, including by contributing to follow-up actions to the recommendations resulting from the international human rights mechanisms (resolution 66/169).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions, commended the high priority given by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to work on national human rights institutions and encouraged all United Nations human rights mechanisms as well as agencies, funds and programmes to work within their respective mandates with national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the assistance necessary for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions, including meetings of the International Coordinating Committee, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/169).

The report covers activities for the period from September 2012 to September 2013 and complements the report of the Secretary-General to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/23/27), which covers activities for the period from April 2012 to March 2013.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/169).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178, 64/172, 65/219 and 66/155).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-eighth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/171).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179, 64/170, 65/217 and 66/156).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature, with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; reaffirmed the request of the Human Rights Council that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights prepare a thematic study on the impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views of Member States and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 67/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/170).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187, 64/159, 65/220 and 66/158).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 67/174).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/174).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in 2005, in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries (resolution 66/171).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/171).

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171, 64/156, 65/224 and 66/167).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report that includes information on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (resolution 67/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/178).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons; to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction; and to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement, with a view to supporting Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee; and requested him to prepare, for the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/165).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 66/165).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its sixteenth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Council and to the General Assembly covering all activities relating to his or her mandate, with a view to maximizing the benefits of the reporting process; urged all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks and to consider favourably his or her requests for visits and for implementing his or her recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance necessary to the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his or her mandate, in particular by placing adequate human and material resources at his or her disposal (Human Rights Council resolution 16/4).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 16/4).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, and requested her to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 17/2).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 17/2).

The universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/151).

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit concrete recommendations on the implementation of the resolution and the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report in that regard to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 66/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/153).

Promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

At its eighteenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, whose tasks would include contributing, upon request, to the provision of technical assistance or advisory services on the issues pertaining to the mandate; gathering relevant information on national situations relating to the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence in addressing gross violations of human rights and serious challenges and making recommendations thereon; identifying, exchanging and promoting good practices and lessons learned, as well as identifying potential additional elements with a view to recommending ways and means to improve and strengthen the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; developing a regular dialogue and cooperating with Governments, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms; and making recommendations concerning judicial and non-judicial measures when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures for addressing gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law; called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the discharge of his or her mandate, to provide him or her with all the necessary information requested by him or her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their country in order to enable him or her to fulfil his or her duties effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 18/7).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 18/7).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the appointment of the new independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty and the renewed mandate that she had received (resolution 63/175).

The Human Rights Council renewed the mandate of the Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty for a period of three years and requested the Independent Expert to report yearly to the Council and to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/11).

At its fifteenth session, the Human Rights Council took note with satisfaction of the progress report of the Independent Expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty on the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, and invited the Independent Expert, on the basis of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to pursue further work on the draft guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights with a view to submitting a final draft of the revised guiding principles to the Council at its twenty-first session (Human Rights Council resolution 15/19).

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert as a special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and to the Council (Human Rights Council resolution 17/13).

The Special Rapporteur submitted a final draft of the revised guiding principles (A/HRC/21/39) to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session. At the same session, the Council adopted the guiding principles and decided to transmit them to the General Assembly for its consideration (Human Rights Council resolution 21/11).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 17/13).

Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

At its nineteenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights as a Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights. The Council also requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually to the Council and to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 19/6).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 67/539).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 19/6).

Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

At its sixteenth and twentieth sessions, the Human Rights Council requested the Independent Expert to report regularly to the General Assembly on the issue of the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, in accordance with its programme of work (Human Rights Council resolutions 16/14 and 20/10).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Independent Expert (decision 67/539).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert (Human Rights Council resolution 20/10).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for a period of three years in order for the Special Rapporteur to, inter alia, report annually on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 17/1).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 67/539).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 17/1).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

At its fifteenth session, the Human Rights Council acknowledged with appreciation the work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context and decided to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur in order that the Special Rapporteur may, inter alia, submit a regular report on the implementation of his or her mandate to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 15/8).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 67/539).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 15/8).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

At its fifteenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association whose tasks would include: (a) to gather all relevant information, including national practices and experiences, relating to the promotion and protection of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, to study trends, developments and challenges in relation to the exercise of those rights, and to make recommendations on ways and means to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in all their manifestations; (b) to incorporate in his or her first report an elaboration of the framework, including seeking the views of States, through which the mandate holder would consider best practices, including national practices and experiences, that promote and protect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, taking into account in a comprehensive manner the relevant elements of work available within the Council; (c) to seek, receive and respond to information from Governments, non-governmental organizations, relevant stakeholders and any other parties who have knowledge of these matters, with a view to promoting and protecting the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; (d) to integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate; (e) to contribute to the provision of technical assistance or advisory services by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to better promote and protect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; (f) to report on violations, wherever they may occur, of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, as well as discrimination, threats or use of violence, harassment, persecution, intimidation or reprisals directed at persons exercising those rights, and to draw the attention of the Council and the High Commissioner to situations of particularly serious concern; (g) to undertake his or her activities such that the present mandate would not include those matters of specific competence of the

International Labour Organization and its specialized supervisory mechanisms and procedures with respect to employers' and workers' rights to freedom of association, with a view to avoiding any duplication; and (h) to work in coordination with other mechanisms of the Council, other competent United Nations bodies and human rights treaty bodies, and to take all necessary measures to avoid unnecessary duplication with those mechanisms. The Council called upon States to cooperate fully with and assist the special rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks, to provide all necessary information requested by him or her, to respond promptly to his or her urgent appeals and other communications and to consider favourably his or her requests for visits (Human Rights Council resolution 15/21).

At its twenty-first session, the Human Rights Council reiterated its call upon States to cooperate fully with and assist the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the performance of his mandate and requested the Special Rapporteur to present an annual report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 21/16).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 21/16).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168, 62/160, 63/180, 64/171, 65/218 and 66/152).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/169).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its forty-fourth session. At the forty-ninth session, the title of the item was changed to include the strengthening of the United Nations role and the promotion of democratization. Electoral assistance within the United Nations system is coordinated by the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs. The Division works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide electoral assistance to Member States that request it. The Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131, 49/190, 50/185, 52/129, 54/173, 56/159, 58/180, 60/162, 62/150 and 64/155).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 66/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/163).

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly has considered this question since its forty-fifth session (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153, 57/203, 58/168, 59/190, 62/165 and 64/158).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; and decided to consider the matter at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 66/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/157).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé; noted with satisfaction the support provided to the Centre by the host country and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Centre; took note of the strategic thematic priorities of the Centre for the period 2012-2013; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide additional funds and human resources to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/162).

The right to education

In 1998, the Commission on Human Rights appointed for a period of three years a Special Rapporteur whose mandate would focus on the right to education. The mandate was extended in 2001 and 2004.

At its eighth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Council on a yearly basis and to report yearly to the General Assembly on an interim basis (Human Rights Council resolution 8/4).

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council called upon all States to take all measures to implement Council resolutions on the right to education with a view to ensuring the full realization of the right to education for all, and decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a period of three years (Human Rights Council resolution 17/3).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 67/539).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/4).

Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

At its seventeenth session, the Human Rights Council decided to establish a Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, consisting of five independent experts, of balanced geographical representation, for a period of three years, to promote the effective and comprehensive dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; identify, exchange and promote good practices and lessons learned on their implementation and assess and make recommendations thereon and, in that context, seek and receive information from all relevant sources; provide support for efforts to promote capacity-building and the use of the Guiding Principles, as well as, upon request, provide advice and recommendations regarding the development of domestic legislation and policies relating to business and human rights; conduct country visits and respond promptly to invitations from States; continue to explore options and make recommendations for enhancing access to effective remedies available to those whose human rights are affected by corporate activities, including those in conflict areas; integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate and give special attention to persons living in vulnerable situations, in particular children; work in close cooperation and coordination with other relevant special procedures of the Council, relevant United Nations and other international bodies, the treaty bodies and regional human rights organizations; develop a regular dialogue and discuss possible areas of cooperation with Governments and all relevant actors; guide the work of the Forum on Business and Human Rights; and report annually to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 17/4).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (decision 67/539).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group (Human Rights Council resolution 17/4).

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156, 57/204, 58/167, 60/167, 62/155 and 64/174).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world and taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 66/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/154).

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give their support to the establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region, to conclude an agreement with the host country, Qatar, regarding its establishment and to make available resources for the establishment of the centre (resolution 60/153).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities of the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region; noted the support provided for the establishment of the Centre by the host country; also noted that the Centre was receiving an increasing number of requests for training and documentation; and requested the Secretary-General to provide funds and human resources from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning in the biennium 2014-2015, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/162).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/66/161)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/66/204)

Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning (A/66/225)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/66/274)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/66/314)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/66/325)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/66/203)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (A/66/265)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/66/285)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/66/310)

Report of the Independent Expert on minority issues (A/HRC/16/45 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.23-35, 41-48 and 50 (jointly with agenda item 69 (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/66/462/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.89
Resolutions	66/151, 66/153, 66/154, 66/157, 66/162 to 66/166, 66/169, 66/171 and 66/173

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on its first and second sessions: Supplement No. 56 (A/67/56)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Right to development (A/67/159)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/67/181)

Human rights in the administration of justice (A/67/260 and Add.1)

Status of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/67/271)

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (A/67/296)

Khmer Rouge trials (A/67/380)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/67/261)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/67/268)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/67/275)

Interim report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (A/67/277 and Corr.1)

Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/67/285)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/67/286)

Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights (A/67/287)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/67/289)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/67/292)

Report of the Independent Expert on minority issues (A/67/293)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/67/299)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/67/302)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/67/303)

Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/67/304)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/67/305)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/67/310)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/67/357)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (A/67/368)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/67/396)

Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Working Group on the Right to Development on its thirteenth session (Geneva, 7-11 May 2012) (A/67/178)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.22-27, 29, 31, 34-36, 38, 40-44, 47 and 48 (jointly with sub-item (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/457/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolutions	67/162, 67/165, 67/166, 67/168 to 67/172, 67/174, 67/175 and 67/178 to 67/180

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-eighth session and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 67/181).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/181);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/181).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its twenty-second session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its twenty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (Human Rights Council resolution 22/23).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed deep concern at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It specifically expressed deep concern that, despite the standing invitation issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, it had not fulfilled any requests from those special mechanisms to visit the country since 2005 and had left unanswered the vast majority of the numerous and repeated communications from those special mechanisms, and strongly urged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully cooperate with the special mechanisms, including facilitating their visits to its territory, so that credible and independent investigations of all allegations of human rights violations could be conducted. The

Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/182).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/182);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 22/23).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222, 63/245, 64/238, 65/241 and 66/230).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and decided to remain seized of the matter on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/233).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/233);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 67/233).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 69 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/67/327)

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/67/333)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/67/362)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/67/369)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/67/370)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/67/379)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/67/383)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.49/Rev.1 (A/67/621)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.22-27, 29, 31, 34 and 35 (jointly with sub-item (b)); A/C.3/67/SR.38, 43, 45 and 46
	A/C.5/67/SR.18 and 22
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/457/Add.3 and Corr.1
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/67/672
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.60 and 62
Resolutions	67/181, 67/182 and 67/233

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535, 64/537, 65/537 and 66/538).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 67/538).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 67/538).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/68/36).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 69 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/67/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.20, 21 and 31
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/457/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Decision	67/538

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

70. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138, 64/77, 65/132 and 66/117).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/85).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/492
Draft resolution	A/67/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.54 and 55 (jointly with sub-items (a) and (b))
Resolution	67/85

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139, 64/76, 65/133 and 66/119).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to improve dialogue with all Member States on the relevant processes, activities and deliberations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and encouraged Member States and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to continue to improve dialogue on humanitarian issues in order to foster a more consultative and inclusive approach on humanitarian assistance. The Assembly encouraged the Office to continue to work with Member States and relevant United Nations entities to facilitate the exchange of information to improve preparedness and humanitarian response. It called upon Member States and the international community to increase and commit adequate, timely, flexible and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction in order to build resilience, including through complementary humanitarian and development programming. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2013, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 67/87).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 67/87 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/3);

(b) Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 67/87).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered this item annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141, 64/251, 65/264 and 66/227).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that strengthening resilience contributes to withstanding, adapting to and quickly recovering from disasters, encouraged Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant actors to integrate resilience in humanitarian and development programming and to increase funding and cooperation for disaster risk reduction activities, including disaster preparedness; encouraged Member States to develop or improve data collection and analysis and to facilitate the exchange of information with United Nations humanitarian organizations in order to support preparedness efforts and improve the effectiveness of a needs-based humanitarian response, and encouraged the United Nations system and other relevant actors to continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to build local and national capacities for data collection and analysis. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters, to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development (resolution 67/231).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/231).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 70 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/67/89-E/2012/77)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/67/361)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/67/363)

Draft resolutions	A/67/L.39 and Add.1 and A/67/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.54 and 55 (jointly with item 70 and sub-item (b)) and 61
Resolutions	67/87 and 67/231

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140, 64/125, 65/134 and 66/118).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 67/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 67/86).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 70 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/84-E/2012/68
Draft resolution	A/67/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.54 and 55 (jointly with item 70 and sub-item (a))
Resolution	67/86

(d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165 and 48/206), and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/134, 52/172, 54/97, 56/109, 58/119 and 60/14).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the third decade after the Chernobyl disaster, 2006-2016, the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions, to be focused on achieving the goal of a return to normal life for the affected communities as far as was possible within that time frame; and welcomed the proposal by the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate the drafting of a United Nations action plan for Chernobyl recovery up to 2016 in order to implement the Decade (resolution 62/9).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the full implementation of the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions and noted the ongoing midterm comprehensive review of the Decade; requested the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl to continue her work to realize the United Nations action plan on Chernobyl to 2016, aimed at implementation of the Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and other relevant organizations, while implementing specific Chernobyl-related programmes and projects, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the resolution and, in particular, of the action plan on Chernobyl to 2016 (resolution 65/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/131).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 69 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on optimizing the international effort to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (A/65/341)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with sub-items (a) and (b)) and 87
Resolution	65/131

71. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly discussed this question under sub-item 39 (a), entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to work with the Government of Rwanda in developing and implementing programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable groups that continued to suffer from the effects of the 1994 genocide (resolution 59/137).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 60/225, 62/96 and 64/226).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to implement resolution 59/137 expeditiously; to continue the activities of the programme of outreach aimed at Rwanda genocide victim remembrance and education; to continue to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to take appropriate steps to support, in particular, efforts to enhance judicial capacity-building and victim support in Rwanda; and to continue to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, with concrete recommendations for appropriate solutions to the remaining needs of survivors of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 (resolution 66/228).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/228).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/331
Draft resolution	A/66/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.85 (jointly with item 70) and 92
Resolution	66/228

F. Promotion of justice and international law

72. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 (decision 67/510).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/68/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 71)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/67/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/67/494)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.29 and 31
Decision	67/510

73. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to sixteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505, 62/505, 63/505, 64/505, 65/506 and 66/511).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the seventeenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (decision 67/507).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 72)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventeenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/67/253-S/2012/594)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.24 (joint debate on items 72 and 73)
Decision	67/507

74. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to eighteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506, 64/506, 65/507 and 66/512).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the nineteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 (decision 67/508).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twentieth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 73)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the nineteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/67/214-S/2012/592)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.24 (joint debate on items 72 and 73)
Decision	67/508

75. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 74)

Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/67/378 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2011/12 (A/67/308)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.29, 31 and 32

76. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2013, there were 165 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2013, there were 144 parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2013, there were 80 parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71, 65/37 A and B 66/231 and 67/5). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38 and 66/68).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, and invited the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues within the United Nations system (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the Assembly, composed of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions (resolution 65/37 A).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addresses those issues by identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 66/231).

At its sixty-seventh session, in 2012, the General Assembly commemorated the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, in New York from 10 to 14 June 2013; approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in New York from 21 January to 8 March 2013, from 15 July to 30 August 2013 and from 7 October to 22 November 2013, respectively; requested the Secretary-General to convene, within existing resources, two 2-day intersessional workshops on 2 and 3 and 6 and 7 May 2013 with a view to improving understanding of the issues and clarifying key questions as an input to the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction; also requested the Secretary-General to convene, with every effort to meet the requirement for full conference services within existing resources, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, to take place from 19 to 23 August 2013, to provide recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; further requested the Secretary-General to convene the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 22 to 26 April 2013 with a view to enabling the first cycle of the first global integrated marine assessment to proceed, and to provide recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; requested the secretariat of the Regular Process to convene meetings of the Group of Experts in accordance with the revised draft timetable for the first global integrated marine assessment, subject to the availability of resources; decided to continue the Informal Consultative Process for the next two years, with a further review of its effectiveness and utility by the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session; requested the Secretary-General to convene the fourteenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, in New York from 17 to 20 June 2013; decided that the draft terms of reference for its work submitted by UN-Oceans to the Assembly would be considered by the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session with a view to reviewing the mandate of UN-Oceans and approving the terms of reference, taking into account the need to strengthen the central role of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and the need to enhance transparency and reporting of the activities of UN-Oceans to Member States; requested the Secretary General to bring the comments submitted by Member States to the attention of UN-Oceans; requested UN-Oceans to draft revised draft terms of reference for its work for the consideration and approval of the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session; requested the Secretary-General to undertake open and regular consultations with Member States on all aspects of the initiative "Oceans Compact — Healthy Oceans for Prosperity"; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/78, sects. III, VIII, XI, XIII, XV, XVI and XVIII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/78);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, at its fourth meeting (resolutions 65/37 A and 67/78);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the outcome of the sixth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group (resolutions 59/24 and 67/78);

(d) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its fourteenth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 67/78);

(e) Letter from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 65/37 A and 67/78);

(f) Letter from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 65/37 A and 67/78);

(g) Letter from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 65/37 A and 67/78);

(h) Letter from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (resolutions 65/37 A and 67/78);

(i) Draft terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans (resolution 67/78).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 75 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/67/79 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Evaluation of UN-Oceans" (A/67/400); and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/67/400/Add.1)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (A/67/87)

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (A/67/95, annex, sect. I)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its thirteenth meeting (A/67/120)

Draft resolutions	A/67/L.4 and Add.1 and A/67/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.37 and 49-52 (jointly with sub-item (b))
Resolutions	67/5 and 67/78

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action and to report to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in his annual report on sustainable fisheries, on priorities for cooperation and coordination in this work; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all States, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, and to invite them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", the sub-item entitled "Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments", and to consider the possibility of including this sub-item in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis (resolution 67/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/79).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 75 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/315
Draft resolution	A/67/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.49-52 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	67/79

77. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the possibility of convening an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts with a view to concluding a convention on the topic. At the same session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts" (resolution 56/83).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit their written comments on any future action regarding the articles; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an initial compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles, and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; and further requested him to submit that material to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 59/35).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles, and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; also requested the Secretary-General to submit that material well in advance of its sixty-fifth session; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, the question of a convention on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts or other appropriate action on the basis of the articles (resolution 62/61).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the importance of the articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, and commended them once again to the attention of Governments, without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit further written comments on any future action regarding the articles; also requested the Secretary-General to update the compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; further requested the Secretary-General to submit that material well in advance of its sixty-eighth session; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee and with a view to taking a decision, the question of a convention on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts or other appropriate action on the basis of the articles (resolution 65/19).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (resolution 65/19);

(b) Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 65/19).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 75)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (A/65/76)

Comments and information received from Governments (A/65/96 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.15, 25 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/463
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/19

78. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters, in 2007 and 2008.

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20 and 66/93).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the various measures envisaged in its previous resolutions on the item, aiming, in particular, to eliminate potential jurisdictional gaps and enhance international cooperation among States, and between States and the United Nations, to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission; urged States to provide to the Secretary-General at the appropriate time information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution; took note with appreciation of the information provided by Governments in response to its previous resolutions, and urged Governments to continue taking the measures necessary for the implementation of those resolutions, including their provisions addressing the establishment of jurisdiction over crimes, particularly those of a serious nature, as known in their existing national criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, as well as cooperation among States, and to provide specific details thereon, in particular with respect to paragraph 3 of the resolution, in the information provided to the Secretary-General; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/88).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/213
Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.8, 9, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/464
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/88

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-sixth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decisions 64/405 and 67/406.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. The Assembly commended the Commission for the finalization and adoption of the Guide to Enactment of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Public Procurement (resolution 67/89).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for having formulated and adopted the recommendations to assist arbitral institutions and other interested bodies with regard to arbitration under its Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 (resolutions 67/89 and 67/90).

Document: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-sixth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/68/17).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 77)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fifth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/67/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.9, 23 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/465
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolutions	67/89 and 67/90

80. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19, 62/62, 64/113, 65/25 and 66/97).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2013 the activities specified in his reports on the Programme of Assistance submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions, including the provision of a number of fellowships, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded to qualified candidates from developing countries to attend the International Law Fellowship Programme in The Hague and United Nations Regional Courses in International Law in 2013. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of one scholarship in 2013 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions made for that fellowship. The Assembly further authorized the Secretary-General to continue and further develop the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law as a major contribution to the teaching and dissemination of international law around the world and to continue to finance the activity from provisions in the regular budget, as well as, when necessary, from voluntary financial contributions (resolution 67/91).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide to the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 the resources necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness and further development of the Programme of Assistance, in particular the organization of United Nations Regional Courses in International Law on a regular basis and the viability of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law; to periodically invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years. The Assembly decided to consider the viability of voluntary contributions as a sustainable method for funding the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law and the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law and the need to provide a more reliable funding method, taking into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee at its forty-eighth session (resolution 67/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/91).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 78)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/66/505 and A/67/518
Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.16, 17, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/466
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/91

81. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 66/506).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its sixty-fourth session, in particular for the completion of the first reading of the draft articles on the expulsion of aliens, and drew the attention of Governments to the importance of having their comments and observations on those draft articles and commentaries thereto by 1 January 2014; recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; decided that the consideration of chapter IV of the report of the Commission on the work of its sixty-third session, dealing with the topic "Reservations to treaties", should be continued at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, during the consideration of the report of the Commission on the work of its sixty-fifth session; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects of the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report, regarding the topics "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction and "Formation and evidence of customary international law"; noted with appreciation the inclusion of the topics "Provisional application of treaties" and "Formation and evidence of customary international law" in the programme of work of the Commission and encouraged it to continue the examination of the topics that are in its long-term programme of work; and invited the Commission to continue to give priority to the topics "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction" and "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)" (resolution 67/92).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/68/10).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 79)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session: Supplement No. 10 (A/66/10 and Add.1)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/67/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.18-25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/467
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/92

82. Diplomatic protection

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the draft articles on diplomatic protection adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifty-eighth session, in 2006, invited Governments to submit comments concerning the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly elaborate a convention on the basis of the draft articles, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Diplomatic protection" (resolution 61/35).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly commended once again the articles on diplomatic protection to the attention of Governments, and invited them to submit in writing to the Secretary-General any further comments, including comments concerning the recommendation by the Commission to elaborate a convention on the basis of the articles; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in the debates held at the sixty-second and sixty-fifth sessions of the Assembly, the question of a convention on diplomatic protection, or any other appropriate action, on the basis of the above-mentioned articles and to also identify any difference of opinion on the articles (resolution 65/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General containing comments and information received from Governments (resolution 65/27).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General containing comments and information received from Governments (A/65/182 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.16 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/468
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/27

83. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm

Following a recommendation by the General Assembly in resolution 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 that the International Law Commission should undertake at an appropriate time a separate study of the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of the performance of other activities", other than acts giving rise to responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law" was included in the programme of work of the Commission in 1978.

In 1997, the Commission decided to deal first with prevention aspects of the topic under the subtitle "Prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities". The Commission, in 2001, completed the draft articles on prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and recommended to the General Assembly the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly expressed its appreciation for the valuable work done on the prevention aspects and requested the Commission to resume consideration of the liability aspects of the topic (resolution 56/82).

In 2002, the Commission resumed work on the liability aspects of the topic under the subtitle "International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities". In 2006, the Commission completed the liability aspects by adopting draft principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities and recommended to the Assembly that it endorse the draft principles by a resolution and urge States to take national and international action to implement them. At its sixty-first session, the Assembly took note of the principles (resolution 61/36, annex) and commended them to the attention of Governments; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm (resolution 61/36).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the two aspects of the topic as concluded by the Commission, commended the articles on prevention (resolution 62/68, annex) and the principles to Governments and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (resolution 62/68).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly once again commended to the attention of Governments the articles on prevention, without prejudice to any future action, as recommended by the Commission regarding the articles, and the principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities, without prejudice to any future action, as recommended by the Commission regarding the principles; invited Governments to submit further comments on any future action, in particular on the form of the respective articles and principles, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Commission in that regard, including in relation to the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles, as well as on any practice in relation to the application of the articles and principles; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and the principles (resolution 65/28).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and the principles (resolution 65/28);

(b) Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 65/28).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/184 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.17 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/469
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/28

84. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127, 64/115, 65/31 and 66/101).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2013, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, to continue to consider, in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question, and to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 67/96).

At the same session, the General Assembly, recalling that the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes was the first instrument adopted by the Assembly as a result of the work of the Special Committee, welcomed the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration (resolution 67/95).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 27 February 2013.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/68/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (resolution 67/96);

  (ii) Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 67/96).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/67/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/67/189)
>
> Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/67/190)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.7, 8, 16 and 23-25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/470
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolutions	67/95 and 67/96

85. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128, 64/116, 65/32 and 66/102).

At its sixty-seventh session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, in which the Heads of State and Government, inter alia, emphasized the importance of continuing their consideration and promotion of the rule of law in all its aspects, and to that end decided to pursue their work in the Assembly to develop further the linkages between the rule of law and the three main pillars of the United Nations, namely peace and security, human rights and development, and requested the Secretary-General to propose ways and means of developing, with wide stakeholder participation, further such linkages, and to include them in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly recalled the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels held during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session and the Declaration adopted at that meeting; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with donors and recipients; called upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to systematically address, as appropriate, aspects of the rule of law in relevant activities, including the participation of women in rule of law-related activities, recognizing the importance of the rule of law to virtually all areas of United Nations engagement; and requested the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities. The Assembly invited Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debates on the subtopics "The rule of law and the peaceful settlement of international disputes" (sixty-eighth session) and "Sharing States' national practices in strengthening the rule of law through access to justice" (sixty-ninth session) (resolution 67/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 67/97).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 83)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Delivering justice: programme of action to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels (A/66/749)

Strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/67/290)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.4-7, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/471
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.3, 4 and 56
Resolutions	67/1 and 67/97

86. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 64/117, 65/33 and 66/103).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General prepared on the basis of comments and observations of Governments and relevant observers; and invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties and their national legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee should continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations and that a working group of the Sixth Committee be established, at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. It also decided that the Working Group should be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the Working Group (resolution 67/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/98).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 84)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/65/181, A/66/93 and Add.1 and A/67/116
Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.12, 13, 24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/472
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/98

87. The law of transboundary aquifers

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers, together with commentaries and a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers in a resolution and annex those articles to the resolution, recommend to States concerned to make appropriate bilateral or regional arrangements for the proper management of their transboundary aquifers on the basis of the principles enunciated in those articles and consider, at a later stage, and in view of the importance of the topic, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly welcomed the conclusion of the work of the

Commission on the law of transboundary aquifers, accepted the Commission's recommendations and commended the draft articles to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 63/124).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly further encouraged the States concerned to make appropriate bilateral or regional arrangements for the proper management of their transboundary aquifers, taking into account the provisions of the draft articles, and encouraged the International Hydrological Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to offer further scientific and technical assistance to the States concerned. The Assembly also decided, in the light of written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in the debates of the Sixth Committee held at its sixty-third and sixty-sixth sessions, to continue to examine, inter alia, the question of the final form that might be given to the draft articles (resolution 66/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 66/104).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/116 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.26 and A/C.6/66/SR.16 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/66/477
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.82
Resolution	66/104

G. Disarmament

88. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-seventh session, in 2012, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2011 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 67/3).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2012. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 85)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2011 and the prepared statement by the Director General of the Agency introducing the report (A/67/152 and Add.1)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.3 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.30
Resolution	67/3

89. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28, 60/44, 62/13 and 64/22; and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513).

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and requested the Secretary-General, within available resources, to continue the practice of requesting the submission of their Report on Military Expenditures, to circulate annually a note verbale to Member States detailing which reports on military expenditures were submitted and were available electronically on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, and to encourage the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system. The Assembly encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data and to continue to provide the Secretary-General with their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the future functioning of and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system. The Assembly recommended the establishment of a process for periodic reviews, in order to ensure the continued relevance and operation of the Report on Military Expenditures, and that another review of the continuing relevance and operation of the Report be conducted in five years (resolution 66/20).

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 35/142 B).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/66/117 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Operation and Further Development of the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures (A/66/89 and Corr.1-3)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/401
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/20

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/67/128 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/401
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48

90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second session and biennially since then (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51, 52/44, 54/47, 56/16, 58/29, 60/48, 62/14 and 64/23).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 66/22).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/68/29).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/66/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/403
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Resolution	66/22

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, biennially between its fifty-fourth and sixty-fourth sessions, and at its sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49, 62/15, 64/24, 65/39 and 66/23).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible; and also called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 67/26).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 87)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/402
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/26

92. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth, forty-seventh to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83, 54/60, 55/39, 56/30, 58/31, 60/50 and 62/16).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was now in force for the sovereign States of the region; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (VII) (resolution 65/40).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 90)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/403
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/40

93. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth and fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, and biennially since then, the General Assembly considered this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415, 52/415, 54/419, 56/417, 58/516, 60/520, 62/512 and 64/513).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 66/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 92)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/406
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.71
Decision	66/514

94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37, 64/25, 65/41 and 66/24).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on issues of information security; and welcomed the commencement of the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, authorized the Group to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the results of the study (resolution 67/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/27).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/167
Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/404
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/27

95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18, 63/38, 64/26, 65/42 and 66/25).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/28).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 90)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/67/139 (Part I) and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/405
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/28

96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19, 63/39, 64/27, 65/43 and 66/26).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 67/29).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 91)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/406
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/29

97. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20, 63/40, 64/28, 65/44 and 66/27).

At its sixty-seventh seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2013 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 67/30).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 92)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/407
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/30

98. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its forty-fifth, forty-seventh to sixty-first and sixty-third to sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67, 50/62, 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55; and decisions 63/518, 64/514, 65/516 and 66/515).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 93)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/408
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Decision	67/515

99. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46 to 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57, 65/45 to 65/77 and 66/28 to 66/52; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515, 64/516, 65/517 and 66/516 to 66/518).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted 34 resolutions and 3 decisions under the item (resolutions 67/31 to 67/62 and 67/234 A and B and decisions 67/516 to 67/518).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference was convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty; and urged all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources (resolution 44/116 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/116 O).

(c) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a group of governmental experts to conduct a study, commencing in 2012, on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report with an annex containing the study of governmental experts (resolution 65/68).

At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities" (decision 66/517).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/68).

(d) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-sixth session, in 2011, the General Assembly determined to pursue practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and urged the States parties to the Treaty to follow up on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty within the framework of review conferences and their preparatory committees (resolution 66/28).

No advance documentation is expected.

(e) Transparency in armaments

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end, recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction, and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2012, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the reports of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to taking a decision at its sixty-eighth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 66/39).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the group of governmental experts in 2013, without change to the other modalities for the group (decision 67/517).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (resolution 66/39);

(b) Transparency in armaments (resolution 66/39).

(f) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited Member States, without prejudice to the provisions contained in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent relevant Council resolutions, to enact or improve national legislation, regulations and procedures to exercise effective control over the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology; encouraged them to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on their national legislation, regulations and procedures on the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology; requested the Secretary-General to make that information accessible to Member States; and decided to remain attentive to the matter (resolution 66/41).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly encouraged States in a position to do so to assist interested States within a bilateral framework or through international or regional organizations, on a voluntary and transparent basis, in elaborating and implementing programmes to eliminate surplus stockpiles or to improve their management; and reiterated its decision to address the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus in a comprehensive manner (resolution 66/42).

No advance documentation is expected.

(h) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment of the Commission for the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone to further enhance and strengthen the implementation of the Bangkok Treaty by implementing the Plan of Action for the period 2007-2012, adopted in Manila on 29 July 2007; also welcomed the resumption of direct consultations between the States Parties to the Treaty and the five nuclear-weapon States; and encouraged nuclear-weapon States and States parties to work constructively with a view to ensuring the early accession of the nuclear-weapon States to the Protocol to the Treaty (resolution 66/43).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 66/52).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

(j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to accede to it without delay; stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010–2014; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Meeting (resolution 67/32).

No advance documentation is expected.

(k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/33).

(l) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement all elements of the 2010 Review Conference action plan in a faithful and timely manner so that progress across all of the pillars of the Treaty could be realized (resolution 67/34).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/37).

(n) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/38).

(o) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; reiterated its invitation to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution, including the information provided by Member States (resolution 67/40).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/40).

(p) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested, and requested the Secretary-

General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/41).

(q) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/44).

(r) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/45).

(s) Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called for further practical steps to be taken to decrease the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, with a view to ensuring that all nuclear weapons were removed from high alert status, and urged States to update the Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/46).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged Member States, relevant subregional and regional organizations, the United Nations and specialized agencies to promote equal opportunities for the representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of promoting the role of women in those fields and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/48).

(u) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on and implement early in 2013 a balanced and comprehensive programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on such a treaty and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. The Secretary-General was further requested to establish a group of governmental experts, which, taking into account the report containing the views of Member States, would make recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to such a treaty (resolution 67/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/53).

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities; emphasized the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality (resolution 67/54).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(w) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons and that the working group should convene in Geneva in 2013 for up to 15 working days and should submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/56).

Document: Report of the working group (resolution 67/56).

(x) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 67/57).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2012 to 2018 agreed at the Second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to convene, in accordance with the Programme of Action, a one-week biennial meeting of States, in New York in 2014 and 2016 and a one-week open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2015 to consider the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action; also decided, in accordance with the decision of the Second Review Conference, to hold the Third Review Conference in 2018; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/58).

(z) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures; reiterated its call for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and its early conclusion; encouraged the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and in accordance with the 1999 guidelines of the Disarmament Commission and recognized that, by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contained negative security assurances, nuclear-weapon States would undertake individual legally binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against State parties to such treaties; and called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons (resolution 67/59).

No advance documentation is expected.

(aa) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting of the Assembly on nuclear disarmament as a one-day plenary meeting on 26 September 2013 to contribute to achieving the goal of nuclear disarmament; encouraged Member States to participate in the meeting at the highest level; requested the President of the Assembly to make all the necessary arrangements for the high-level meeting and to prepare a summary as the outcome of the meeting to be issued as a document of the Assembly (resolution 67/39).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2013 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control; reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2013 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time; called for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/60).

(bb) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 67/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/61).

(cc) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/62).

(dd) The Arms Trade Treaty

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene in New York, from 18 to 28 March 2013, the Final United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 67/234 A).

At its resumed sixty-seventh session, on 2 April 2013, the General Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty as contained in the annex to document A/CONF.217/2013/L.3. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open the Treaty for signature on 3 June 2013; called upon all States to consider signing and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, becoming parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date; and requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the status of signature and ratification of the Treaty (resolution 67/234 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/234 B).

(ee) Missiles

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ff) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to hold an organizational session of the Open-ended Working Group on the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive sessions in 2013 and 2014 (decision 67/518).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 97)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/65/123 and Add.1)

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/65/128 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/410
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/68

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/66/PV.3-24
Report of the First Committee	A/66/412
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.71
Resolutions	66/28, 66/39, 66/41 to 66/43 and 66/52
Decision	66/517

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/67/130 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/67/131 and Add.1)

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, reducing nuclear danger, and nuclear disarmament (A/67/133 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/67/135 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them, and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/67/176)

Report of the Final United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (A/CONF.217/2013/2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/409
Draft resolution	A/67/L.58 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.48, 62 and 71
Resolutions	67/32 to 67/34, 67/37 to 67/41, 67/44 to 67/46, 67/48, 67/53, 67/54, 67/56 to 67/62 and 67/234 A and B
Decisions	67/516 to 67/518

100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53, 63/74 to 63/81, 64/58 to 64/63, 65/78 to 65/84 and 66/53 to 66/58 and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions under the item (resolutions 67/63 to 67/70).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 67/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2012 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as called for in resolution 66/57, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 67/64).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/65).

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/66).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the tangible achievements and impact of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at the regional level, including its assistance to Central

African States in their elaboration of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), to Central and West African States in the elaboration of their respective common positions on the proposed arms trade treaty, to West Africa on security sector reform initiatives, and to East Africa on programmes to control brokering of small arms and light weapons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of peace, security and disarmament, to continue to provide the Regional Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/69).

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the declaration on a road map for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa, adopted by the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, and encouraged them to implement the declaration; also welcomed the signing on 3 May 2012 of a framework of cooperation between the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Economic Community of Central African States, as well as the steps taken by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to facilitate the early entry into force of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention); reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in central Africa; urged other Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund of the Committee; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/70).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 95)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/67/112)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/67/117)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/67/132)

Letter dated 13 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/72-S/2012/159)

Letter dated 13 August 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/309-S/2012/630)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/410
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolutions	67/63 to 67/66, 67/69 and 67/70

101. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64, 64/65, 65/85 to 65/87 and 66/59 and 66/60; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 67/71 and 67/72).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of well over a decade by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2013 session, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/72).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/68/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2013, from 1 to

19 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/71).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2013: Supplement No. 42 (A/68/42).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/67/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2012: Supplement No. 42 (A/67/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/67/203)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2011 to July 2012 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2012 and 2013 (A/67/169)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/411
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolutions	67/71 and 67/72

102. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84, 64/66, 65/88 and 66/61).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/73).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/73).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Secretary-General on the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/67/139 (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/412
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/73

103. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85, 64/67, 65/89 and 66/62; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto (resolution 67/74).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 98)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/413
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/74

104. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86, 64/68, 65/90 and 66/63).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in th Mediterranean region (resolution 67/75).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/75).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/134 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/414
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/75

105. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87, 64/69, 65/91 and 66/64; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 67/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/76).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/67/137 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/415
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/76

106. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 99). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60, 63/88, 64/70, 65/92 and 66/65; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the meetings of experts and the meetings of States parties during the 2012-2015 intersessional process (resolution 67/77).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 101)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/416
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Resolution	67/77

107. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The item entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" was included in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with the decision taken by the Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 14 October 2010 (decision 65/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts (resolution 65/93).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/519).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (item 102)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/67/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/67/417
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.48
Decision	67/519

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses have since been held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The eleventh congress, entitled "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", was held in Bangkok in 2005, and the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-second session from 22 to 26 April 2013.

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/180 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196, 64/178 to 64/181, 65/227 to 65/232 and 66/177 to 66/182; and decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2013/30).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, in accordance with its mandate; and reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services (resolution 67/189).

At the same session, the General Assembly underlined the need for the urgent adoption of the mechanism to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and urged States parties to continue to be actively engaged in that endeavour, on the basis of the work already accomplished by the open-ended intergovernmental working group on the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto. The Assembly also encouraged Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate technical assistance for the purposes of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, taking into account the tools developed for such purposes, such as the omnibus self-assessment checklist, among others (resolution 67/189).

Also at that session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international, legal or other responses to cybercrime and encouraged the expert group to enhance its efforts to complete its work and to present the outcome of the study to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in due course (resolution 67/189).

Also at its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses and including information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (resolution 67/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 67/189).

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue cooperating and coordinating their activities, within their respective mandates, to promote a more integrated approach to the provision of assistance for building capacity in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform and also called upon relevant entities of the United Nations system to systematically take into account the various aspects of the rule of law in their programmes, projects and other activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice and to include in them all segments of the population, particularly women (resolution 67/186).

At the same session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States in support of criminal justice reform and to incorporate the rule of law into such assistance, as appropriate, including within the framework of peacebuilding, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction, and to promote relevant international legal instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as relevant international anti-terrorism instruments, as appropriate, also drawing on the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice; welcomed the progress made by the Office in developing and implementing an integrated programme approach to technical assistance, comprising thematic and regional programmes for its delivery; and encouraged the Office to continue developing tools and training material on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on international standards and norms. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/186).

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Thirteenth Congress would be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation"; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Thirteenth Congress in a timely manner in order to enable those meetings to be held as early as possible in 2014, and to facilitate the organization of those meetings. Furthermore, the Assembly urged participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Thirteenth Congress (resolution 67/184).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the Thirteenth Congress should include a high-level segment in which States are invited to be represented at the highest possible level. The Assembly also decided that the Thirteenth Congress should adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and that the declaration should contain recommendations reflecting the deliberations of the high-level segment, the discussion of agenda items and the workshops of the Congress. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress; and encouraged Member States to actively participate in those meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations (resolution 67/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 67/184).

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

After having considered this topic at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, in 1999 and 2000 (resolutions 54/205 and 55/188), the General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolution 56/186).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions under the items entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205) and "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207). The Assembly considered the sub-item at its sixty-first to sixty-fourth sessions under this item (resolutions 61/209, 62/202, 63/226 and 64/237).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the consideration of the issue at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" (resolution 65/169).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within existing reporting obligations, to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice a section entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 67/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 67/192).

United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and requested the Secretary-General to include a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Plan of Action, within already existing reporting obligations to the Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Assembly decided to appraise in 2013 the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in that regard (resolution 64/293).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting of the Assembly no later than July 2013 in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges including in the implementation of relevant legal instruments. The President of the Assembly was invited to appoint two co-facilitators to assist him in conducting open-ended informal consultations with Member States with a view to determining the modalities of the meeting, including on the participation of international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector and the media, and to prepare a summary of the meeting. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue, within existing reporting obligations, the practice of including a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons in his report to the Assembly (resolution 67/190).

At its resumed sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided on the modalities, format and organization of its high-level meeting on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, to be held on 13 and 14 May 2013. It also decided to bring the summary of the high-level meeting, in which achievements, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action and relevant legal instruments would be identified, to the attention of relevant United Nations entities and other stakeholders (resolution 67/260).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (resolution 67/190).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone; and to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to enable it to fulfil its mandate, bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute greatly undermines its capacity to deliver services effectively. The Assembly commended the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute and requested the Office to continue to work closely with the Institute. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core Professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 67/191).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 104)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.64
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.109 and 114
Resolution	64/293

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2012/30-E/CN.15/2012/24 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (A/67/96)
>
> Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/67/97)
>
> United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/67/155)
>
> Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/67/156)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its fourth session (A/67/218)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on strengthening access to legal aid in criminal justice systems (E/CN.15/2012/17)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.5-7, 15, 21, 35, 39, 44 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/458
Draft resolution	A/67/L.62
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.60 and 75
Resolutions	67/184, 67/186, 67/189 to 67/192 and 67/260
Decision	67/540

109. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197, 64/182, 65/227, 65/233 and 66/183).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (resolution 64/182).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, following the high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which will be conducted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session. The Assembly also decided that the special session would review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments (resolution 67/193).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen, within its mandates, its operational and technical cooperation activities, including with a view to assisting Member States with the full implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as with the full implementation of relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandates (resolution 67/193).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem; invited States to participate in joint cooperation efforts organized by the Office and/or by other national, regional or international organizations and bodies; and requested the

Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (resolution 67/193).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 104)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/67/157)

Summary records	A/C.3/67/SR.5-7, 39 and 44
Report of the Third Committee	A/67/459
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.60
Resolution	67/193

110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129, 64/118, 65/34 and 66/105 and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has thus far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments. The Committee is currently engaged in discussions on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and continuing to discuss the item included in its agenda by resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The Assembly also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations. The

Assembly further decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 8 to 12 April 2013 in order to fulfil this mandate and that its future meetings should be decided upon subject to substantive progress in its work (resolution 67/99).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/68/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 67/99).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/67/162 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance for implementing international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/67/158)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.1-3 and 23-25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/473
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/99

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. An item is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 67/506).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/68/1).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/67/1)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.6 and 22
Decision	67/506

112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery (resolution 60/180).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operations and activities of the Fund (resolution 60/287). The first annual report (A/62/138), submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, described the structure and operations of the Fund. The most recent annual report, covering the Fund's activities from January to December 2012, was submitted at the sixty-seventh session, providing performance progress and describing the impact of the Fund to date, largely guided by progress reports and the review and evaluation of support projects and plans.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/67/711
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.69 and 70 (joint debate on items 31 and 107)

113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion (decision 67/511).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/300).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 108)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/67/300
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.38
Decision	67/511

114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asia-Pacific States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 67/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Argentina,** Australia,** Azerbaijan,* China, France, Guatemala,* Luxembourg,** Morocco,* Pakistan,* Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation, Rwanda,** Togo,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Morocco, Pakistan and Togo. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

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[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.27
Decision	67/402

(b) Election of 18 members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Austria, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden to replace Germany, Finland, Australia and Switzerland, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 67/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Albania,*** Austria,** Belarus,** Benin,*** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,* Canada,*** China,* Colombia,*** Croatia,*** Cuba,** Denmark,* Dominican Republic,** Ecuador,* El Salvador,** Ethiopia,** France,** Gabon,* Haiti,*** India,** Indonesia,** Ireland,** Japan,** Kuwait,*** Kyrgyzstan,*** Latvia,* Lesotho,** Libya,** Malawi,* Mauritius,*** Mexico,* Nepal,*** Netherlands,*** New Zealand,* Nicaragua,* Nigeria,** Pakistan,* Qatar,* Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,* San Marino,*** Senegal,* South Africa,*** Spain,** Sudan,*** Sweden,* Tunisia,*** Turkey,** Turkmenistan,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Gabon, Latvia, Malawi, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of

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[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (b))

Letter dated 28 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations (A/67/485)

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.33
Decision	67/403

115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly elected eight members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of seven members (decisions 67/404 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 31 States:

Algeria,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Argentina, Belarus,** Benin,* Botswana,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** China,* Cuba,** El Salvador,*** Eritrea,* France,*** Guinea,** Guinea-Bissau,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kazakhstan,** Malaysia,** Pakistan,** Peru,*** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,** Russian Federation,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zimbabwe.****

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the three remaining seats on the Committee.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, China, Eritrea, Japan and Republic of Korea.[7]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 110 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/67/125/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.34, 56 and 76
Decision	67/404 A and B

(b) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

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[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asia-Pacific States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asia-Pacific States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that had not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee could start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 and 63/145, elected Brazil, Kenya, Malaysia, Peru and South Africa as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2013, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Benin, Brazil, Indonesia, Tunisia and Uruguay (decisions 67/414 A and B).

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: China, France, Guatemala, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America selected by the Security Council (see S/2013/39); Bulgaria, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal and Tunisia elected by the Economic and Social Council; Canada, Japan, Norway, Spain and Sweden selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund; and Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Nigeria and Pakistan selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: Bangladesh,*** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,** Canada,*** China,* Croatia,** Denmark,** Dominican Republic,*** Egypt,*** El Salvador,** Ethiopia,*** France,* Guatemala,*** India,*** Indonesia,*** Japan,*** Kenya,*** Malaysia,*** Morocco,*** Nepal,*** Nigeria,*** Norway,** Pakistan,*** Peru,*** Russian Federation,* South Africa,*** Spain,*** Sweden,*** Tunisia,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* and United States of America.*

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* Permanent member of the Security Council.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2013: Croatia and El Salvador.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 110 (c))

Letter dated 19 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/657)

Letter dated 20 December 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/658)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.62 and 65
Decisions	67/414 A and B

(c) Election of 14 members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) African States, 13; (b) Asia-Pacific States, 13; (c) Eastern European States, 6; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its sixty-sixth session, on 12 November 2012, the General Assembly elected the following 18 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013: Argentina, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Montenegro, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Hungary, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, United States of America and Uruguay (decision 67/405).

As of 1 January 2013, the Council is composed of the following members:[8]

Angola,* Argentina,*** Austria,** Benin,** Botswana,** Brazil,*** Burkina Faso,** Chile,** Congo,** Costa Rica,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** Czech Republic,** Ecuador,* Estonia,*** Ethiopia,*** Gabon,*** Germany,*** Guatemala,* India,** Indonesia,** Ireland,*** Italy,** Japan,*** Kazakhstan,*** Kenya,*** Kuwait,** Libya,* Malaysia,* Maldives,* Mauritania,* Montenegro,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,** Philippines,** Poland,* Qatar,* Republic of Korea,*** Republic of Moldova,* Romania,** Sierra Leone,*** Spain,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Uganda,* United Arab Emirates,*** United States of America*** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

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[8] Angola, Burkina Faso, Chile, Qatar and the United States of America are currently serving a second consecutive term. Pursuant to resolution 60/251, the members of the Human Rights Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 14 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 110 (d))

Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.34
Decision	67/405

(e) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of four years.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, re-elected Achim Steiner (Germany) as Executive Director of the Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2010 and ending on 14 June 2014 (decision 64/420).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/749
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.83
Decision	64/420

(f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided that the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme should be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years upon nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Member States (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Joan Clos (Spain) as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 18 October 2010 and ending on 17 October 2014 (decision 64/428).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/897
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.113
Decision	64/428

116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee. In addition, as a result of the resignation of Namgya C. Khampa (India), the Assembly appointed a member to fill the remainder of the term of office of Ms. Khampa, beginning on the date of adoption of the decision by the Assembly (decisions 67/407 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Bruno Nunes Brant (Brazil),** Pavel Chernikov (Russian Federation),** Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),*** Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda),*** Vinay Kumar (India),* Dietrich Lingenthal (Germany),** Peter Maddens (Belgium),* Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),* Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Jean Christian Obame (Gabon),** Mohanad Ali Omran Al-Musawi (Iraq),*** Babou Sene (Senegal),*** Tesfa Alem Seyoum (Eritrea),*** Akira Sugiyama (Japan),* David Traystman (United States of America)** and Zhang Wanhai (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Kumar, Mr. Maddens, Mr. Massieu, Mr. Moon, Mr. Sugiyama and Mr. Zhang.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/101).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/67/101 and Add.1 and A/C.5/67/4
Summary records	A/C.5/67/SR.13 and 23
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/67/559 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.40 and 66
Decisions	67/407 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 140, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 67/408). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),*** Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi (Benin),* Syed Yawar Ali (Pakistan),*** Gordon Eckersley (Australia),* Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),* Ihor V. Humennyi (Ukraine),*** NneNne Iwuji-Eme (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Nikolay Lozinskiy (Russian Federation),** Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),*** Juan Ndong Mbomio Mangue (Equatorial Guinea),* Pedro Luis Pedroso (Cuba),* Gönke Roscher (Germany),** Thomas Schlesinger (Austria),* Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),** Josiel Motumisi Tawana (South Africa),*** Kazuo Watanabe (Japan),*** Sun Xudong (China)** and Dae-jong Yoo (Republic of Korea).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Acakpo-Satchivi, Mr. Eckersley, Mr. Greiver del Hoyo, Mr. Ndong Mbomio Mangue, Mr. Pedroso and Mr. Schlesinger.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/102).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/67/102/Rev.1 and A/C.5/67/5
Summary record	A/C.5/67/SR.13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/67/560
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Decision	67/408

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General of one member of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and one member for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 (decision 67/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),** Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina),* Madhav Dhar (India),** Simon Jiang (China),* Achim Kassow (Germany),* Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),** William J. McDonough (United States of America),* Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)*** and Dominique Senequier (France).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of four persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. Jiang, Mr. Kassow and Mr. McDonough.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/103).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/67/103 and A/C.5/67/6
Summary record	A/C.5/67/SR.13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/67/561
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Decision	67/409

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements. The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006; and the other members of the Board elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed the Controller and Auditor-General of the United Republic of Tanzania as a member of the Board of Auditors for a six-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2012 (decision 66/408).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Auditor-General of the National Audit Office of China,* the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and the Controller and Auditor-General of the United Republic of Tanzania.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2014.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2018.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of the National Audit Office of China.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/104).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/104 and A/C.5/66/6
Summary record	A/C.5/66/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/542
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58
Decision	66/408

(e) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Vice-Chair of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chair and Vice-Chair, serve full-time.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 (decision 67/410). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 14 members:

Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone),** Chair; Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),* Vice-Chair; Marie-Françoise Bechtel (France),** Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),** Minoru Endo (Japan),* Carleen Gardner (Jamaica),** Sergei V. Garmonin (Russian Federation),*** Luis Mariano Hermosillo (Mexico),* Lucretia Myers (United States of America),* Mohamed Mijarul Quayes (Bangladesh),*** Gian Luigi Valenza (Italy),* Wang Xiaochu (China),*** Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)** and El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Stöckl, Mr. Endo, Mr. Hermosillo, Ms. Myers and Mr. Valenza.

Furthermore, as the term of office of the current Vice-Chair will also expire on 31 December 2013, in accordance with article 2 of the statute of the Commission, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to designate a Vice-Chair at its sixty-eighth session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/105).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/67/104/Rev.1 and A/C.5/67/7
Summary record	A/C.5/67/SR.13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/67/562
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Decision	67/410

(f) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

The Independent Audit Advisory Committee, established by the General Assembly on 23 December 2005 (resolution 60/248, sect. XIII), advises the Assembly on issues it considers appropriate concerning the scope, content and outcome of the work of audit entities and assists the Assembly in discharging its oversight responsibilities. In its resolution 61/275, the Assembly approved the terms of reference for the Committee and decided that it should comprise five members, to be elected by the General Assembly. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee are contained in the annex to the same resolution.

In order to facilitate the election of members of the Committee, the names of the candidates and other relevant information should be submitted to the Secretary-General. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that regional groups are encouraged to present at least two candidates for election to the Committee and that each regional group will be entitled to one seat in the Committee (see A/C.5/61/SR.58).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed two members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 (decision 66/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following five members:

Vadim V. Dubinkin (Russian Federation),* J. Christopher Mihm (United States of America),** John Muwanga (Uganda),** Vinod Rai (India)* and Adrian Patrick Strachan (Jamaica).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Dubinkin, Mr. Rai and Mr. Strachan.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/106).

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/105 and A/C.5/66/7
Summary record	A/C.5/66/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/66/543
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.58
Decision	66/409

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of two members of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2015, of three members for a term of office beginning on 21 February 2013 and ending on 31 December 2015, of one member for a term of office beginning on 21 February 2013 and ending on 31 December 2014 and of one member for a term of office beginning on 26 April 2013 and ending on 31 December 2015 (decisions 67/415 A to C).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 19 States:[9]

Austria,* Bosnia and Herzegovina,*** China,* Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** Ethiopia,* France,** Iraq,*** Israel,*** Japan,* Libya,* Namibia,** Peru,*** Philippines,** Russian Federation,** Senegal,*** Sri Lanka,** United States of America* and Uruguay.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, China, Ethiopia, Japan, Libya, United States of America and Uruguay. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

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[9] One vacancy remains to be filled from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a member whose term of office would begin on the date of appointment and would expire on 31 December 2015, and one vacancy remains to be filled from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a member whose term of office would begin on the date of appointment and would expire on 31 December 2014.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/67/107
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.62, 65 and 74
Decisions	67/415 A to C

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reappointed Tadanori Inomata as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2014 (decision 63/416).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reappointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2015: Mr. Gérard Biraud, Mr. Papa Louis Fall, Mr. István Posta and Mr. Cihan Terzi.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2016 and appointed Ms. Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia), Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti), Mr. A. Gopinathan (India), Mr. Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation) and Mr. George Bartsiotas (United States of America) as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (decisions 66/417 A and B).

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. George Bartsiotas (United States of America),**** Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),** Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti),**** Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),*** Mr. A. Gopinathan (India),**** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),* Mr. István Posta (Hungary),** Ms. Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia),**** Mr. Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation)**** and Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/68/107).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/108
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/63/667
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.75
Decision	63/416

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/106
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/64/805
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.98
Decision	64/425

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (g))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/106 and Add.1 and A/66/509 and Corr.1
Notes by the President of the General Assembly	A/66/621 and A/66/864
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.47, 63, 92 and 122
Decisions	66/417 A and B

(i) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141). The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly for a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

At its resumed sixty-sixth session, in May 2012, the General Assembly extended the term of office of Ms. Navanethem Pillay (South Africa) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a period of two years, beginning on 1 September 2012 and expiring on 31 August 2014 (decision 66/423).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/66/802
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.110
Decision	66/423

117. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2013, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 193, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations web page: www.un.org.

118. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/238, 65/277, 65/281, 65/285 and 66/2 and decision 61/562).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly established, as a composite entity, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), decided to review the work of UN-Women at its sixty-eighth session and requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive report in that regard (resolution 64/289).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, which included a request to the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration and, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to report to it on progress in accordance with global reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the 2013 review of the Goals and subsequent reviews (resolution 65/277, annex) (also relates to items 10 and 14).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, which included a request to the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 14).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, which included a request to the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Member States, the World Health Organization and relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to present to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Political Declaration, including on the progress of multisectoral action, and the impact on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in preparation for a comprehensive review and assessment in 2014 of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (resolution 66/2).

At the sixty-seventh session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Documents:

(a) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the work of UN-Women (resolution 64/289);

(b) Annual report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1) (see also item 14);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization (resolution 66/2).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 114)

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive proposal for the composite entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/64/588)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.56
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.104
Resolution	64/289

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report and recommendations on the review of the implementation of resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic Social Council (A/65/866)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1, A/65/L.77 (also relates to item 10) and A/65/L.81
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9; 94 and 95 (also relates to item 10); and 105
Resolutions	65/1, 65/277 (also relates to item 10) and 65/285

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 117)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (A/66/83)

Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/66/120)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (A/66/126)

Draft resolution	A/66/L.1
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.3-5, 7, 8, 10 and 72 (joint debate on agenda items 14, 117, 123 (a) and 124)
Resolution	66/2

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 113)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/67/201)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (A/67/257)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on options for strengthening and facilitating multisectoral action for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases through effective partnership (A/67/373)

Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.42 and 43 (joint debate with items 14 and 119)

119. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 (resolution 60/288). The Strategy, in the form of a resolution and an annexed plan of action, marks the first time that all Member States have agreed to a common strategic approach to fight terrorism. In the Strategy, Member States send a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, and resolve to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorist activities and build State capacity to fight terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, all while ensuring the respect for human rights. Overall the adoption of the Strategy fulfils the commitment made by world leaders at the World Summit in September 2005.

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the item biennially (resolutions 60/288, 62/272 and 64/297).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, no later than April 2014, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 66/282).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre at United Nations Headquarters and the decision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to fund for three years the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre established within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office, to be funded through voluntary contributions, and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-eighth session within the existing reporting and review framework of the fourth biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 66/10).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 118)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy (A/66/762 and Add.1)

Draft resolutions	A/66/L.5/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/66/L.53
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.60 and 118-120
Resolutions	66/10 and 66/282

120. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the

Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 63/5, 64/15, 65/239 and 66/114).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the initiative of Member States to erect a permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; recalled the establishment of a trust fund for the permanent memorial, administered by the United Nations Office for Partnerships; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States; and requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the status of the Trust Fund and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization (resolution 67/108).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Programme of educational outreach (resolution 67/108);

(b) Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (resolution 67/108).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 114)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/67/161)

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/67/255)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.41 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.58 and 68
Resolution	67/108
Decision	67/557

127. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations, recommended that a new Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union be drawn up, so as to reflect progress and developments over the past 16 years, and encouraged the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves more systematically of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening parliamentary institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict and/or in the transition to democracy. The Assembly also decided, in recognition of the unique role of national parliaments in support of the work of the United Nations, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union", and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report under the item (resolution 66/261).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 130)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/66/770
Draft resolution	A/66/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.111
Resolution	66/261

129. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed the question of foreign policy and global health under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields". The Assembly recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence; requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on challenges, activities and initiatives related to foreign policy and global health, taking into account the outcome of the annual ministerial review held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Global health and foreign policy" (resolution 63/33).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 64/108, 65/95 and 66/115).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly introduced the topic of universal health coverage, in the light of its impact on global health, poverty eradication and sustainable development, and requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization, to give high priority to universal health coverage and its links to social protection floors within their social programmes and policies, and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report which compiles and analyses past and current experiences of Member States in the way they succeed in implementing universal health coverage, including links to nationally determined social protection floors, and in sharing, establishing and strengthening institutional capacity in order to generate country-level evidence-based policy decision-making on the design of universal health coverage systems, including tracking the flows of health expenditure through the application of standard accounting frameworks (resolution 67/81).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (resolution 67/81).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 123)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (A/67/377)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.36 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.53
Resolution	67/81

130. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

This agenda item was first considered by the General Assembly during its sixty-third session, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order for the Assembly to consider and act upon communications from the President of the Tribunal. The Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-seventh sessions.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 124)

Identical letters dated 27 November 2012 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/67/602-S/2012/893)

Letter dated 21 December 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/652)

Draft decision	A/67/L.51
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.62
Decision	67/416

131. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This agenda item was first considered by the General Assembly during its sixty-third session, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order for the Assembly to consider and act upon communications from the President of the Tribunal. The Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 125)

Identical letters dated 14 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/67/574-S/2012/845)

Letter dated 21 December 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/653)

Draft decision	A/67/L.52
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.62
Decision	67/417

132. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

The Security Council, by its resolution 1966 (2010), decided to establish the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with two branches, which should commence functioning on 1 July 2012 (branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) and 1 July 2013 (branch for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia), respectively, and to that end adopted the statute of the Mechanism contained in annex 1 to the resolution.

By paragraph 13 of the resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to implement the resolution and to make practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the Mechanism from the first commencement date (1 July 2012) and to initiate no later than 30 June 2011 the procedures for the selection of the roster of judges of the Mechanism, as provided in its statute. Under the statute, the judges of the Mechanism are to be elected by the General Assembly from a list of candidates provided by the Council.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected the judges of the Mechanism for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2012 (decision 66/416).

In accordance with article 32 of the statute, the President of the Mechanism shall submit an annual report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly will be required to consider the annual report of the Mechanism and to adopt appropriate budgetary and financial arrangements for the Mechanism's work.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 129)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General on the election of judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (A/66/571/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretariat on the election of judges of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals: curricula vitae of candidates nominated by States Members of the United Nations and by non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters (A/66/572)

Letter dated 16 November 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/66/564)

Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.87
Decision	66/416

168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 67/100).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/68/26).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 165)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/67/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/67/SR.25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/477
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Resolution	67/100

169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 2 May 2011 (A/66/141), the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/527).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/525).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 166)

Letter dated 2 May 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/141)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.11 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/478
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Decision	67/525

170. Observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 10 August 2011 (A/66/198), the Permanent Representatives of Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the Assembly to its sixty-seventh session (decision 66/530).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly similarly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the Assembly to its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/526).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 167)

Letter dated 10 August 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/198)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.11 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/479
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Decision	67/526

171. Observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 10 August 2012 (A/67/191), the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh session.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Chamber of Commerce in the General Assembly to its sixty-eighth session (decision 67/527).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 169)

Letter dated 10 August 2012 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/191)

Summary records	A/C.6/67/SR.11 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/67/481
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.56
Decision	67/527